

هكذا ان الاصل

Friday December 16 1977

No. 60,188

Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Countdown to a new era in space travel, page 16

IMF loan terms eased and Britain sees early end to its need for credit

Terms of Britain's loan from the International Monetary Fund have been significantly eased according to a new letter of intent published yesterday. The rate of growth in money supply this year, however, has been appreciably understated

because of "misclassification" of certain public sector deposits, the Bank of England has disclosed; while a secret Bank report published in the magazine "Tribune" sees no way of reducing unemployment (Page 19).

Freer hand for Chancellor

By David Blake

The terms of Britain's loan from the International Monetary Fund have been eased out of existence for next year, there is now a strong probability that the United Kingdom will choose to end its standby arrangement earlier than planned, possibly next May.

A new Letter of Intent to the IMF sent by Mr. Healey on Wednesday, gives the ceiling at all for Domestic Credit Expansion for next financial year and merely says that the Chancellor "expects" that Public Borrowing would be around £1,500m in 1977-78. This would leave room for cuts of around £1,800m in the spring Budget.

The most important new element in the Letter, which has been agreed with the team of Fund officials who recently visited London, and is expected to receive formal approval from the Fund's board in the second week of January, is that the ceiling on Domestic Credit Expansion (DCE) of £7,700m for this year has been extended to take in the first quarter of 1978-79. An estimate of £6,000m for DCE for next year has been dropped.

The effect of this will be to postpone the settling of the key elements of financial policy until after the Chancellor has introduced his Spring Budget, thus ensuring that the Budget will be written with a freer hand than would otherwise be the case.

The Fund will then hold detailed consultations in May, during which there may be an agreement on a DCE limit for the rest of next year. The most likely, though certainly not the inevitable, outcome of these

May talks could be, however, that the United Kingdom will wind up its arrangement with the IMF before the planned finishing date of January 2, 1979.

By putting a decision on the details of the final figures off until next year, the Chancellor has been able to keep open the option of escaping IMF restrictions altogether. The mood in Whitehall and in the Government is very definitely not to have a period of very rapid expansion on the strength of this freedom.

The Chancellor has been able to extend this year's DCE limit into 1978-79 because DCE, which represents the amount of new credit being generated within the country, has been well below the agreed limit so far this year, at just under £1,500m.

Even if it grows more rapidly from now on, the Chancellor is likely to have no trouble in meeting all his needs for the remainder of this year and the first quarter of next financial year out of the £5,200m remaining. Even if he does not, the new pledge is merely that he "expects" to keep DCE within this figure, with no element of a promise or of a firm ceiling.

Indeed, the downgrading of the status of the figures for both Public Borrowing and DCE is typical of the changes which have been made in the status of the Government's various financial targets.

The target for growth in the money supply, which was forecast to be between 9 and 13 per cent this year, but carefully refrains from saying that this is the case. Senior ministers and officials now expect it to overshoot slightly, but are not worried by this, since they feel that they have shown in recent weeks that

they are serious about keeping control of the money supply. The Government promises that it will continue the "counter-inflationary thrust" of its monetary policies.

The Letter also contains the by now familiar list of the Government's successes in reducing inflation and bringing back confidence to the financial markets, coupled with an admission that output and the economy has been unsatisfactory.

Credit is given to incomes policy for some of the success and the need for pay restraint in the future is stressed. The Chancellor says that growth of 3 per cent between the second half of 1977 and the second half of 1978 remains possible.

The Letter also stresses that the Government intends to go on running a surplus on the balance of payments current account in order to finance repayment of debt and export credits.

In a paragraph on the exchange rate drafted to conceal the Government's intentions (in which it succeeds admirably), the Government promises to follow a "flexible" policy aiming at preserving competitiveness, maintaining monetary guidelines and avoiding disruptive fluctuations in the rate. Not all these things can be done at once, and the Government is also promising to look at other policies (most importantly an easing of exchange controls) to see what part they can play.

The Letter also promises that Britain will not introduce general import controls and says that the United Kingdom will do its best to increase world trade but that its capacity to do so will depend on other factors. Leading article, page 17

Text of letter, page 18

Money growth error corrected

By John Whitmore

It became clear yesterday that the rate of growth in the money supply so far this year has been appreciably understated.

The latest figures for the banking month to mid-November show that sterling M3, the broad-based definition of money supply, grew by 3 per cent, making the annual rate of growth over the first seven months of the present financial year 13 per cent.

Although this remains slightly above the Government's target of no more than 12 per cent, the annualized rate has dropped back from the 14 per cent figure at the six-month stage. The Bank of England dis-

closed yesterday, however, that the previously published figures had understated the rate of growth. This occurred because certain public sector deposits had been misclassified in banking returns as interbank deposits and as a result were not counted in the M3 figures.

Precisely how this happened is not clear and, adding to the mystery, it appears that the authorities would not normally have expected this money to have been held in the form of bank deposits.

Although the authorities are coy about revealing more details, they did stress that there was no question of malpractice.

However, had these deposits, probably amounting to about

£400m, been included in the money supply statistics, the rate of growth in sterling M3 so far this year would have been 8 per cent, rather than the published 7 per cent. That would have meant the money supply was rising at an annualized rate nearer 15 per cent.

Although the authorities now recognize that the error has occurred, they are not too perturbed about it in terms of controlling monetary growth. The deposits are expected to be unwound by early January, and the full year outcome for monetary growth is not expected to be any different from what it would have been had the deposits never been placed in the banking system in the first place.



Second-Lieut. Kyprianou: Kidnapped by night

Cyprus plea for son of President

Nicosia, Dec 15.—The wife of President Kyprianou of Cyprus made an emotional appeal on radio and television tonight for the release of their 21-year-old kidnapped son, threatened with death unless prisoners were released from jail.

Mrs. Mimi Kyprianou, visibly close to breaking down, asked the kidnappers with all the warmth of her mother's heart to free the young officer, Second-Lieutenant Achilles Kyprianou.

Referring to 2,000 Greek Cypriots reported missing since the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974, she said: "It is a pity that at a time when we are moving heaven and earth to discover the fate of our missing people, we should be creating missing people ourselves."

As the 10 pm deadline passed, no new word had come from the kidnappers and a government spokesman said: "No concrete demands have been put forward so far."

Lieutenant Kyprianou was abducted last night by two men who drove in a stolen taxi to his home in the foothills of the Troodos mountains and asked to see him at the gate.

A Government statement, issued after an emergency meeting of the Cabinet today, said the kidnappers had made their release conditional on an amnesty for "convicts, persons in custody and wanted persons" on the island. Senior police said this clearly meant jailed and wanted members of EOKA, the underground movement which aims to link the island to political union with Greece.

Several of its members are now either serving long sentences, awaiting trial or are being hunted by police. The best known is Nicos Sampson, who fell from power just after being made President in 1974.

However, Mr. Sampson issued a statement from his prison cell this afternoon condemning the kidnapping. "I do not want my release through acts of violence or any other actions which violate the laws of our country," he said.

EOKA men two weeks ago and civilian installations struck explosions at British military and civilian installations strung out across the south coast of the island.

Senior police linked these incidents to a pending extradition hearing in London against Kyriacos Kalkis, a Greek Cypriot wanted in connection with an alleged political murder.

In London, three British judges today reserved judgment until tomorrow on whether to return Mr. Kalkis to face a murder charge. Reuter.

Liberals call conference on pact with Labour

By Fred Emery and George Clark

The Liberal Party is to meet on January 21 in special assembly to consider ending its parliamentary pact with the Labour Government, and its own subsequent electoral strategy. The conference site has yet to be agreed, but there is talk of Manchester or Liverpool.

Yesterday, all except one of 14 Liberal peers attending a meeting rejected continuation of the pact. That followed Wednesday's seesaw day in which Liberals in the Commons drew back from ending the pact.

Mr. Steel, the party leader, knows the pressures he will be under at the special assembly, but colleagues say he is determined to continue his fight for the pact. If the assembly disavows him he may be expected to resign the leadership.

The Liberal peers felt that their colleagues in the Commons made a mistake. They met under the chairmanship of Lord Byers, their chairman, who was present at the long and heated meetings of the parliamentary party on Wednesday.

He reported on those meetings but did not give his own opinion. As he did not defend the continuation of the pact, it must be assumed that he also opposed the views of Commons members.

Lord Banks, vice-chairman of the party's standing committee since 1973, was the most forthright speaker in favour of breaking the pact and preparing for the next election without the handicap of appearing

Continued on page 2, col 5

President Sadat and Mr Begin to have second meeting

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Dec 15

Mr. Begin and President Sadat will meet for the second time, "somewhere in the Middle East" within a week or two. An informed source here said today that agreement had been reached on the time and place before the Israeli Prime Minister left for Washington yesterday.

Details are being kept secret for security reasons and if they are leaked, the meeting place will be changed. The source said that the United States acted as go-between when arrangements were being made.

Mr. Begin is expected to tell President Sadat that Israel is ready to acknowledge Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai, but wants to lease a strip of land along the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba through the tip of the peninsula and obtain a base there for the protection of shipping to and from Elat.

The Israelis also want to keep the north-eastern corner of the peninsula where they have founded a town, Yamit. Both sides are anxious to settle the area as a security buffer between the desert and the Gaza strip, where 400,000 Palestinian Arabs live.

The source said that Mr. Begin's proposed solution for the problem of the Palestinian Arabs envisages granting the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza strip home rule while Israel remains responsible for security. This idea is similar to the proposed

Climbers to attempt Everest with no oxygen

By Ronald Faux

An attempt will be made next spring to climb Everest without oxygen equipment and by a new direct route. Mr. Reinhold Messner, aged 33, from Italy, who is among the world's most formidable mountaineers, and Mr. Peter Habeler, aged 35, of Austria, will make the attempt as an Austrian expedition climbs the South Col route up the 29,028ft mountain.

Mr. Messner has already scaled three peaks of over 24,000ft without a supply of oxygen and with Mr. Habeler climbed the Eiger north face in the phenomenally short time of 10 hours.

In an interview yesterday he told me of his ambition to reach the summit of the world without artificial aids. "It is not important to climb Everest, but it is a much bigger achievement to go up with my own forces and without tricks," he said.

"With a helicopter, 100 Sherpas and oxygen I can stay at home and know that with this technique I shall get to the top. The real achievement is without this technique. Man can reach the Moon with technique, but it is a philosophic question to reach the top of Everest without it."

Mr. Messner is a lanky, amiable man with a thatch of dark hair and a strong recollection of history. In 1974, he said, Colonel G. F. Norton on the British Everest attempt (when George Mallory and Andrew Irvine were lost) reached 28,126ft without oxygen, wearing little more than stout tweeds and nailed boots.

Mr. Carter condemns PLO, page 10

Provisional Sinn Fein documents seized

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

Police and troops in Northern Ireland broke with long accepted tradition early yesterday and launched an intensive security operation against the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA.

The controversial move is understood to reflect government determination to end what is regarded as the convenient hypocrisy under which legalised Sinn Fein is permitted to arrange propaganda on behalf of the outlawed IRA.

Although the two wings are theoretically separate there has been a long history of senior members switching between them. At present, the vice-president of Sinn Fein is Mr. David O'Connell, a previous chief of staff of the Provisional IRA.

More than 400 policemen and soldiers took part in coordinated raids against private houses, offices and a printing works in the provincial town of Lurgan, where an estimated 20,000 copies of the weekly *Republican News* were seized. The manager and owner of the printers were arrested.

Last night there was anger in many republican areas of Belfast when it emerged that at least 17 members of Sinn Fein, including some women, had been arrested. Under Northern Ireland's anti-terrorism laws all can be held for up to seven days without charge.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Move to get high-flyers into industry

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The Government has asked five polytechnics to set up special five-year degree courses in manufacturing for high-flyers in an attempt to bring British industrialists up to the standards of their elite European counterparts.

Letters have been sent by the Department of Education and Science to the North East London, Hatfield, Lanchester, Portsmouth, and Teesside polytechnics asking them to consider developing courses "of very high quality with a pronounced orientation to manufacturing industry."

The Government hopes that the courses will be ready to start in 1979. Students would be eligible for the Government's new industrial scholarship scheme, due to begin next year, under which those of exceptional ability will be awarded scholarships, half paid by the Government and half by the sponsoring company, in addition to their normal student grant.

The Government's reply last September to the third report of the Committee of Select Committees on Science and Technology emphasized that a better supply of well qualified and well motivated scientists, engineers and technologists was essential.

The main difficulty was how to attract more students of higher ability and motivation into engineering courses, the letter says. The new financial incentives should help, but the courses would have to set new objectives for bright pupils.

While the main component of such a course would be engineering studies to honours degree level, the aim would be to incorporate carefully selected aspects of other subjects, such as business studies, management and possibly a modern language.

Firemen will seek to win a better offer

Leaders of the Fire Brigades Union are seeking to improve the timetable attached to the local authorities' pay formula. At a meeting on Monday they are expected to press the employers for a bigger slice of a two-stage cash award next year. The meeting offers the first real hope of a settlement since the strike began. Page 2

Half of South Africa's job reservation laws which stop blacks having certain white occupations are being scrapped. But the ludicrous situation whereby blacks employed illegally as bricklayers have to use garden trowels and housewives purchase properties with either an undercoat or top coat but not both, will remain since job reservation stays in that industry. Page 10

Jobs laws scrapped

Half of South Africa's job reservation laws which stop blacks having certain white occupations are being scrapped. But the ludicrous situation whereby blacks employed illegally as bricklayers have to use garden trowels and housewives purchase properties with either an undercoat or top coat but not both, will remain since job reservation stays in that industry. Page 10

Mines minister sacked

President Ceausescu dismissed his Minister of Mining, four months after a strike by 35,000 Jiu valley coalminers. Strikes are illegal in Romania. No reason has been given for the minister's dismissal. To end the August strike, President Ceausescu was forced to announce a pay rise, higher pensions, better working conditions and improved food supplies. Page 10

Heat stays on dollar

A series of measures by the West German Government aimed at holding down the soaring Deutsche mark against the dollar was given a cool reception on the foreign exchange markets. Sales of dollars resumed soon after the Bonn announcement and the American currency after many fluctuations, closed little changed on Wednesday's record low. Page 19

MP wins his appeal

Mr. Fergus Montgomery, Conservative MP for Altrincham and Sale, won his appeal against a conviction for stealing two books worth £8.90. The judge at Inner London Crown Court Appeals Committee said the committee was not satisfied that at the time Mr. Montgomery took the books he was dishonestly motivated. Page 2



Leaving Leyland: Mr. Alex Park, former chief executive of British Leyland, is leaving the state-controlled motor group early next year because he is unable to work within the new framework since the group was reorganised. Six weeks ago Mr. Michael Edwards was brought in as executive chairman and Mr. Park, 51, was effectively demoted to executive vice-chairman. Mr. David Andrews, at present managing director of Leyland International, will take his place. Page 19

New Dutch Cabinet

Mr. Andreas van Aartsen, a centre-right Government last night, breaking Holland's 204-day political crisis. The new Christian Democratic-Liberal coalition commands a slender majority in Parliament. It will be sworn in on Monday. Page 8

Riot holds up Test

Rioting interrupted for 45 minutes the first Test match between Pakistan and England in Lahore. The trouble started when a spectator, who had run on to the field to congratulate a batsman on 50, was in a scuffle with the police. Page 26

Fourth appeal: The cases of two men convicted in 1970 of murder are to come before the Court of Appeal for the fourth time. Page 2

Pictures saved: The Tate Gallery has raised £140,000 to save for the nation two pictures by Stubbs. Page 2

EEC: 20 British universities and polytechnics are to receive grants to help to pay for joint courses of study. Page 8

Bahrain: An eight-page Special Report on this offshore service centre in The Gulf. Page 2

Concorde Singapore flight in doubt

With Indonesian and Malaysian airspace closed to Concorde, today's flight from London to Singapore is in serious doubt. Efforts to find a solution were continuing in Kuala Lumpur last night in talks between the British High Commissioner and a Malaysian minister. Today's service will in any event operate as far as Bahrain. Page 10

Leader page, 17
Letters: On trade with developing countries, from Dr. Rita Cruise O'Brien, and Mr. George McWhorter, on the political activity of judges, from Mr. Peter Thomson; on pornography, from the Bishop of Manchester, and others.
Leading articles: Russia's economic problems; Second letter to the IMF.

Features, pages 14 and 16
Bernard Levin concludes his series on China today; Left Mills on the City institutions; Roger Bernhard examines Harlow New Town.

Arts, page 15
David Robinson on *Star Wars* and other new films in London; Irving Wardle on *Pinch Me Not* (Greenwich Theatre); Ned Chittell on *Alchemin* (Aldwych Theatre); Paul Griffiths on *Orpheus in the Underworld* (Coliseum).

Obituary, page 18
Professor H. E. Street; Miss Nona Davey.

Sport, pages 26 and 27
Football: Clubs agree terms on transfer of Toshack; Royal gates to Bristol City; Motor racing: New British car for grand prix series; Rowing: Christopher Davidge appointed ARA chairman; Racism: Prospects for two meetings.

Business News, pages 18-25
Stock markets: The FT Index lost another 1.9 to close at 472.1; Gilts gained up to half a point.

Financial Editor: Meeting the money targets; Associated Engineering: Slowing down; Disasters: Pressures from the EEC.
Business features: John Whitmore on working towards new monetary targets; Kenneth Owen on applying the results of academic research in industry.
Business Diary: The falling cost of Christmas.

Home News, 2, 4, 5
European News, 4, 5
Overseas News, 10, 11
Appointments, 18, 23
Business, 18-25
Chess, 20
Church, 20
Court, 18
Crossword, 22
Diary, 18
Engagements, 18
Features, 14, 27
Law Report, 27

Letters, 17, 20
Obituary, 18
Parliament, 12
Property, 28
Science, 18
Society, 18
Sport, 26, 27
Theatre, 15
Theatre, etc., 14, 15
25 Years Ago, 18
Universities, 18
Weather, 27
Wills, 18

5 pc award upsets state board chiefs

By Malcolm Brown and Peter Hill

Mr. Callaghan caused fury among nationalised industry chiefs last night with the announcement of a 5 per cent award to them.

State industry board members earning more than £13,000 are to get the 5 per cent increase from January 1, 1978. Those paid less may get up to 10 per cent. The Prime Minister said in the Commons that the lower percentage applied to salaries above £13,000.

The decision was immediately condemned as "an incredible neglect of public duty" by Denis Dods, chairman of the Association of Members of State Industry Boards. The association represents more than 80 per cent of the full-time directors of the British Airways Authority, British Gas, the National Coal Board and the Post Office.

Sir Denis Rook, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, who heads the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group, said he was bitterly disappointed.

The salaries of state industry board members have remained substantially unaltered since 1972, despite the recommendations of the Boyle Committee on Top Salaries in 1974.

Mr. Callaghan said yesterday that the recommendations of the top salary review body were for increases of the order of 30 per cent on average, and considerably more for some individuals. The salaries of this group were at present significantly out of line with their counterparts elsewhere, he conceded.

He promised that the Government would look again at the situation when the top salaries review body made its next recommendations in April.

However you look at it, we were the first to bottle scotch.

Dewar's

For those with a taste for the original.

Dewar's were the first to sell whisky in branded bottles.

هكذا من الاصل

will
er
r a
ne

Ω
OMEGA
Life, time.



We took our seats.

The orchestra was tuning up.
Enter first violin.
Applause.
Enter conductor... no? Not conductor?
Large mezzo-soprano.
But surely?
A furtive glance at the programme.
Not Brahms' Second after all.
Schoenberg.
More applause. Conductor this time.
Tap! Tap! Tap!
Dischord. Dischord. Very loud dischord. Screech.
I look at Tony. Knitted brow.
I look at my Omega.
Another hour of this.
And then? Refer to programme.
Webern!?!

Unions disagree over proposal to split Post Office in two

The former's 125,000 members, most of them skilled or semi-skilled, are employed almost entirely on the telecommunication side, which is highly profitable and is adapting rapidly to meet advances in technology.

But the labour-intensive postal side where the Union of

The Union of Post Office Workers says that the argument that two sides of a business are different is not an argument for division.

Christmas posting: Last posting dates recommended for Christmas are: parcels, December 17 at the latest; second-class letters and cards, December 18; first-class items no later than December 20.

148,000 new jobs could go to Wales, TUC says

The report, published in response to a demand from the Manpower Services Commission for a national debate on unemployment, suggests that urgent steps should be taken in the next two years to introduce early retirement and to give workers the right of an extended leave period every tenth year.

Those two measures alone, the Wales TUC says, would create 48,000 jobs in the principally older workers. The report states, should be given the option to retire for the last three years of service so that one full-time young worker could be employed.

Another 40,000 jobs could be created if workers were given as right up to two years' unpaid educational leave "to help maintain and improve the relationship between work and leisure."

Progressive control and elimination of systematic overwork working in industry in Wales would create the equivalent of 35,000 jobs.

The report says: "Subject to real income security and the control of overtime, we calculate that the implementation of a basic 35-hour week through to 1980 would create up to 35,000 jobs in Wales."

Another 11,000 jobs could be created, it says, by extending the youth opportunities programme to provide up to three years' continuous training to young unemployed people in the 16-19 age groups.

Voice of the building societies

Mr Williams's theme will be relations between building societies and local authorities.

Mr Williams: our duty to be more liberal.

Buidling societies could still liberalize their lending policies, he says, to the extent of giving higher advances on older and cheaper properties, and offering larger loans in relation to incomes. "After all, buidling societies were founded for social purposes, and they have achieved an enormous social revolution, so in a sense it is our duty to be more liberal."

He rejects the accusation, by shelter, that society is discriminating unfairly against poorer sections of the community by 'red lining' certain inner-city areas where they will not give mortgages.

"Nevertheless it must be accepted that there are some areas so derelict that it would be sheer folly for anyone to buy a house there. After all, if somebody buys such a house for £10,000, and a year later its worth only £9,000, it will not worry an enormous society like ours very much, but it will be a personal tragedy for the owner concerned."

Christmas strike call

A call for a national strike among power station workers, from 10 pm on Christmas Eve until 10 pm on New Year's Day, will be made at a meeting of the unofficial national joint shop stewards' committee at Doncaster tomorrow. It will come from South Wales shop stewards who say that power workers resumed normal working after their dispute in November on the understanding that the men involved would receive normal pay for the periods when they were working to rule.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is treating the claims for pay on an individual basis and so far nobody has received the money demanded. A representative said: "The position is quite clear. If the men worked according to their agreement they were paid. If they did not

Last month's dispute was over travel expenses, concessionary fuel and shift allowances.

Labour puts off Euro-poll decision

When the national executive committee met it had two proposals before it. The first stated that the national executive committee opposed direct elections and would not endorse any candidates and would not devote staff or resources to them. The second, also reaffirmed opposition to the principle, but added the rider that in the event of the Bill being passed the NEC would "not wish to let mount-

Conservative MPs who were absent from the Commons vote on Tuesday on the method of selecting members for the European Parliament included:

Sir Frederic Bennett, Torbay; Mr J. Davies, Knutsford; Mr Godber, Grantham; Mr A. Grant, Harrow; Central: Mr J. Hicks, South; Mr J. Jones, North; Mr Madel, Bedfordshire, South; Mr Ormslow, Woking; Mr Poyton, South; Mr R. S. Roberts, North; East: Mr Sainsbury, Hove; Mr St John-Stevens, Chesham; and Mr M. St

Labour absentees were:
Mr Markintosh, Berwick and E Lothian;
Mr Abbe, Pontypool; Mr Ashton,
Easington; Mr Blenkinsop, South
Shields; Mr Boyden, Bishop Auckland;

[illegible]

Sarah Lady Audley (left) and Lady Soames after the funeral service yesterday for their mother, Lady Spencer-Churchill, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London.

5,000 solicitors to offer advice for £5

People who already qualify for free legal advice will continue to get it, but the new scheme is expected to allow many who are ineligible for full legal aid to obtain basic advice for £5. Solicitors who have agreed to provide the service may, however, refuse to give advice to people who can obviously afford to pay the going rate.

US aircraft crashes

US aircraft crashes

Food policy challenge to Shadow Cabinet

Two Conservative backbenchers have issued a paper about food policy that goes beyond the published views of the Shadow Cabinet and away from the desires of farmers.

Yet the authors have strong agricultural backgrounds. They are Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP for Angus, North, and Mearns, a former junior minister in the Scottish Office responsible for farming; and Mr Peter Mills, MP for Devon West, a farmer and former Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture.

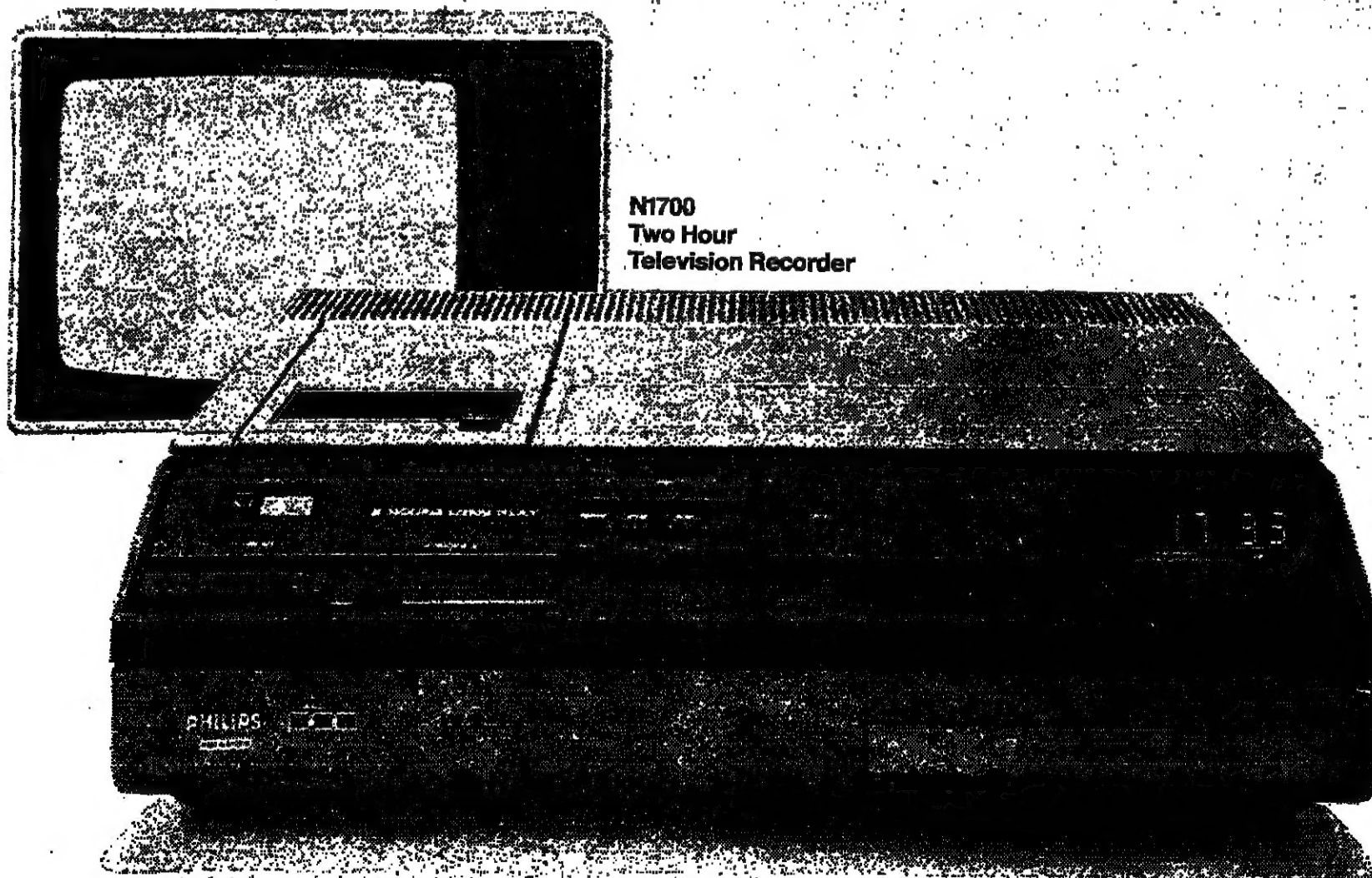
Secondly, it reflects a growing penetration, even in Conservative and farming circles, of the assertion from food processors and the consumer lobby that EEC farm policy is much too favourable to farmers.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith and Mr. Mills call for production targets in the EEC that would give farmers a fair return, but only as far as the Community wanted them to produce food. They recognize that the production of persistent surpluses that have to be sold cheaply outside the EEC is one of the chief faults of the common agricultural policy.

While they feel that the policy has had some successes, they regret that "increases in farm prices take place to cover the costs not of the more efficient producers, but of vir-

lea
ad/
mc
aut
pay
all y
halv
ust t
you

Watch what you want, when you want.



With the N1700 television recorder Philips have revealed your TV's hidden talents. You can now record* any programme, in colour or black and white, continuously for 2 hours. You can record whether you're at home or not. You can view one channel while recording another. The N1700 gives you flexibility, watching what you want, when you want, and, should you wish, many times over.

**Recording and playback of material may require consent—see Copyright Act 1956 and the Performer's Protection Act 1958-1972.*

VISIT YOUR PHILIPS DEALER SOON FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

The leaders in Television Recording.

LONG PLAY



PHILIPS



I'm inter-
Name _____
Address _____
Cut out:

هكذا عن الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

NEW GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS COULD STOP YOU BUYING AN AUDI 100.

This year, the Government changed the rules controlling the leasing of cars for business use.

So, at Audi, we no longer have to ask for 10 months charges in advance. In most cases, we're now able to settle for just three months. For example, you could drive off in a brand new Audi 100 automatic by paying us just £500.* (Which is less than half the initial payment on a normal HP scheme.)

From then on you can pay a monthly rental which can include all your maintenance costs.

You don't have to worry about depreciation, either.

And the entire cost of leasing can be set against tax. Which can halve the real cost to you or your firm.

We hope you'll take advantage of this new situation by sending us the coupon below.

After all, it's not every day a Government regulation lets you drive off with something worth £5,000 just by paying £500.

Our grateful thanks to the occupants.



I'm interested in leasing. Please send me details of the car(s) I've ticked. ☐ Audi 80 ☐ Audi 80 Estate ☐ Audi 100 ☐ Audi 100 Avant

Name _____ Position _____ Company _____

Address _____

Cut out and send the coupon to: Audi Leasing, Volkswagen (GB) Ltd., Volkswagen House, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.

*This cost is based on Audi 100 LS Automatic £5,390. Figure also includes 40% buyback at 36 months stage. Terms quoted subject to acceptance by our leasing company, ALP Leasing.

PHILIPS

HOME NEWS

Judge speaks after protest over year's sentence on killer

Mr Justice Lawson, whose sentencing of a killer to 12 months' jail has been criticized, spoke at Winchester Crown Court yesterday about "what might have been a merciful verdict" by the jury in the case. He added that he was bound to proceed in accordance with that verdict.

He had been criticized for his sentence on Wednesday after Ralph Little, aged 23, an army deserter, of Marlboro Road, Stoke-on-Trent, had been cleared of murdering Kenneth Green, aged 18, a policeman's son, but convicted of his manslaughter.

At the start of court proceedings, Mr Justice Lawson said he found it necessary to say something in open court about misunderstandings that had arisen over the case.

He said: "I think we should remember the jury unanimously found him not guilty of murder. I thought it was made perfectly clear, but it is obviously necessary to make it perfectly clear, that the basis on which the jury returned their verdict of manslaughter was that they were satisfied that the deceased youth was alive although unconscious when he was put in the river but that the prosecution had failed to prove that Little knew or believed that his victim was still alive. It may have been a merciful verdict and I am bound to proceed in accordance with that verdict."

Police Constable Alan Green, aged 39, after learning that his son's killer had received only 12 months for the crime, said he was resigning from the police force.

Police Constable Green has served in the police force for 20 years. He said when announcing his resignation: "I regard the sentence as an insult to my son and I will play no further part in the law which has done this awful thing. The law in this country has been taken over by the do-gooders."

Hamshire colleagues expressed sympathy yesterday with his action. One described the sentence as "another nail in the coffin of justice."

A senior officer said: "It was a slap in the face for law and order. What will people think when they know a killer gets only 12 months in jail?"

Call for state-run nurseries for the under-fives

State-run nurseries for children up to the age of five should be available on demand and free of charge, a TUC working party says in a report published yesterday.

The 123-page report calls on the Government to place a statutory duty on local authorities to provide preschool centres providing an integrated service of care, education, health and welfare for the under-fives.

New legislation should be introduced laying down minimum national standards of child-minding, including staffing, space and safety, the report says. Minders should be employed directly by local authorities which paid holidays and pension rights. Training for minders should be provided on full pay.

The growing numbers of mothers with young children who are going to work make it essential that community child-care should be provided during working hours. The hours of existing nursery classes needed to be extended, and facilities should also be available during school holidays.

Two thirds of women aged between 15 and 44 have children under 15, the report says. There are 4,500,000 children under the age of five, a quarter of whom are from one-parent families.

The Under-Fives Report of a TUC working party, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1, 5np.

More help for inner cities

New powers for local authorities in inner cities designed to assist industry and regenerate their areas are detailed in the Inner Urban Areas Bill, published yesterday.

In addition to financial help through the urban aid programme and the rate-support grant, the measures in the Bill are likely to cost about £25m a year.

Food producers benefit from EEC

By Hugh Clayton

British food traders have found an answer to the growing dominance of their home market by foreign suppliers who enjoy EEC subsidies. They are replying to cheap Community butter and bacon by increasing their sales of tea and chocolate to other Community countries.

It is ironic that after five years of EEC membership Britain should be covering part of the cost of imports by adopting its traditional role as a processor and merchant of raw materials from developing countries.

Tea sold by Britain to the rest of the EEC was worth more than £14m in the first nine months of this year and weighed 8,300 tonnes. Mr Michael Vernon, president of the British Food Export Council, said the weight sold was two thirds higher than a year before.

Sales of chocolate confectionery had risen by three quarters since 1976, to reach a weight of 24,000 tonnes worth more than £7m.

"Europe, including the EEC, now accounts for more than 52 per cent of our food exports," Mr Vernon said. So often over the years we have built up our trade to be stopped in other countries by protectionist restrictions, particularly in those countries that were once coloured red on our maps, signifying their membership of the old British Empire."

Britain remains an important centre of world trade in tropical raw materials for the food industry, such as cocoa, sugar and tea. As consumption of food has fallen at home, food companies have been driven to export more to keep their businesses working at full capacity.

Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday that food imports had cost Britain £4,500m last year. It was vital to sell food abroad to recover some of the cost of meeting that vast bill. "On the most recent available evidence covering indigenous foodstuffs, this country was producing a smaller proportion of its own food than any of the leading industrial countries."

Price of 13lb. It takes a British worker 249 to earn the price of a kilo each of sirloin steak, cod, bread, apples, oranges, butter and potatoes, a litre of milk and a dozen eggs.

Mr Golding, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment, has disclosed in a parliamentary written reply.

The average Dane need work for only 190 minutes to buy the same goods, and the Irishman 233 minutes.

At the other end of the scale, a Frenchman has to work for 392 minutes, and an Italian requires 377 minutes. Food prices used in the comparison are from October, 1975, and do not take account of taxation.

Important notice by Rima WARNING

Rima regret to announce that, in a very few cases, faults have been found on their portable heaters. This also applies to Electra and Jonelle branded fan heaters.

To be safe, it is essential that these heaters are checked immediately. If you have one of these heaters, UNPLUG it from the mains. Look into the front grille with a torch or under a strong light. The faults you are looking for are lengths of element wire closer than 1/2" to any surrounding sheet metal (A in illustration) or long stray strands of copper wire (B in illustration). If you think you have a faulty heater or have any doubts, and it is a RIMA HEATER take one of these steps:

1. Fill in the coupon below and send it to Rima Electric Ltd. (No postage needed).
2. Take the heater back to the place from which you bought it so that it can be checked. In case of difficulty contact Rima.

ELECTRA OR JONELLE HEATERS:

If in doubt, owners of Electra heaters should contact their Electricity Board; owners of Jonelle heaters should return the heater to their nearest branch of the John Lewis Partnership for examination. Immediately the faults were discovered, steps were taken to ensure that heaters now on sale are correct.

Model Nos. affected: RIMA 406, 407, 408, 416, 417, 418, ELECTRA 76RMA 406, 407, 408, JONELLE 75, 76, 77. (These numbers are to be found on the back of the heater)

RETURN TO: RIMA ELECTRIC LTD., FREEPOST WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX HA9 1BR.

Name _____

Daytime Telephone No. _____

Address _____

Model No. of heater _____

Verdict on widow who died during power cut

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded by the North London coroner yesterday on a widow, aged 84, who died on a hospital operating table during a power cut last month. The theatre was plunged into darkness and staff worked in torchlight, it was stated.

Both emergency back-up electrical systems had failed and the anaesthetist was monitoring by counting a pulse at the neck and by stethoscope when the woman's heart stopped for a second time. It was some minutes before a backup operated heart machine could be brought into the theatre to replace the one that should have been powered by the emergency system.

Dr David Paul, the coroner, said of the death at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham: "Failure to have the fibrillating equipment in working order at the time of her second cardiac arrest must have embarrassed attempts to resuscitate her. But whether the attempts would have been successful it is impossible to say."

An investigation had revealed that a stand-by generator's failure to operate had been caused by defective batteries.

Dr. Mosher Sebastian was the surgeon at the operation on Mrs Lilian Pettengill, on November 27. The operation was normal until the first cardiac arrest. She was resuscitated and the operation continued but then there was a power failure, during which Mrs Pettengill's heart stopped.

The power failure had no adverse effects on the surgery, Dr Sebastian said. He was not at a particularly critical stage.

Mr Leonard Busby, the hospital's acting engineer, said that on October 27 the generator batteries were found to be deficient because of a faulty battery charge. A generator was started but not run when he made random checks, the last on November 3. During the operation he tried to start the generator but it would not work.

The coroner said it had been known for some time that the battery starting the generator had been behaving abnormally.

In addition to financial help through the urban aid programme and the rate-support grant, the measures in the Bill are likely to cost about £25m a year.



A Carolingian ivory plaque from the cover of a manuscript gospel which was sold for £255,000 at Sotheby's yesterday. (Sale room, page 18.)

British Rail wants 13p rise in petrol prices

By Michael Bailly

Transport Correspondent

A 13p increase in petrol prices to nearly £1 a gallon is called for by Mr Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, today, as a means of long-term help to the railways.

Since the last big increase in January, 1975, petrol tax has been allowed to fall by nearly 35 per cent in real terms, Mr Parker says in an interview with the American-owned International Railway Journal, the industry's leading publication.

Mr Parker says in an interview with the American-owned International Railway Journal, the industry's leading publication.

Restoring petrol tax to the level of three years ago, he is asking for a 13p rise to £2.3p on a gallon, and holding it there would increase rail passenger mileage in the long term by 5 to 10 per cent, and produce substantial revenue gains.

Mr Parker also invites the Government to "look very hard indeed" at company cars, and to raise the subsidy on heavy lorries, which he estimates at £60m a year for the 30-ton group alone, or £3,750 a year for each lorry doing 100,000 miles. "We should like to see some progress in eliminating that subsidy—perhaps over the same time scale the Government wants us to eliminate our own freight deficit," he says.

On productivity, he says: "We have done a great deal: payroll down by 12,000 in two years, wagon fleet by 50,000, and locomotives by 250 over the same period. But we cannot be satisfied. We shall now convince customers that we are giving value for money if we are seen to be over-manned. That is the nub of the problem."

British Rail, he says, needs about £50m a year (£25m instead of £75m this year) to restore the "crumbling edge of quality" that is clearly visible in stations and rolling stock on little used lines. Even that higher amount would be inadequate for a period when it would encounter a generation gap calling for massive replacement as the big post-war modernization programme ran out.

Transport Bill: Some county councils are giving insufficient support to keep bus services going, particularly in the countryside and small towns, Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the new Transport Bill, which requires counties to prepare rolling five-year transport plans from 1979, and gives fresh freedom for community minibuses and car-sharing.

Building pay deal

Leaders of 85,000 council building and civil engineering workers yesterday accepted a wage rise within the Government's 10 per cent guidelines.

Schools 'breaking law on religious studies'

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Half the secondary schools in England and Wales are breaking the law on religious instruction, the Association of Masters' Association says today.

A survey by the association suggests that they fail to provide a minimum of one religious period a week for all pupils.

Whether that is illegal or not depends on how the Education Act, 1944, is interpreted. The Act states that "religious instruction" shall be given in every county school and in every voluntary school. It does not specify how often or to whom.

The association believes, however, that the law must imply regular instruction and that a common sense interpretation would therefore be that at least one religious lesson a week would be required for all pupils.

The survey of more than a thousand schools, made in October, 1975, and published in the association's journal, shows that 53 per cent failed to meet that standard. Even if sixth forms were excluded, two schools in five would still fail to comply with the law, in the association's view.

A quarter of the schools dropped religious education as a compulsory subject for pupils from the age of 14. Twenty-six schools provided no religious education at all, and 94 others did not provide it for any of the first three years, although it was available as an option for older pupils.

Most schools with little or no formal religious instruction provided other courses such as sociology, the humanities, social studies, and moral education, some of which incorporated religious education.

The association was also concerned about the failure of schools to pay attention to the "agreed syllabus" for religious instruction which the 1944 Act says must be laid down by local authorities.

But the schools said there was "only accidental contact" or no contact at all between the agreed syllabus and what was actually taught. Some did not even know what the agreed syllabus was.

Retirement of noisy airliners

By Arthur Reed

Stronger regulations designed to hasten the retirement of service of noisy airliners were published in the Civil Aviation Bill yesterday.

The Bill allows airport authorities to structure their landing charges so that they discriminate in favour of quieter aircraft. It gives the Secretary of State for Trade powers to direct specified airport authorities to fix their charges in that direction.

Also included in the Bill is the power for airport authorities to make by-laws to limit or mitigate the effects of noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution. That power could be used to regulate the ground running of jet engines.

Other main clauses in the Bill provide for the setting up of a fund to meet the cost of protecting airports, airports and navigational installations from acts of violence.

The Government announced in February that it intended to transfer the burden of aviation security costs from the taxpayer in general to the traveller. In November it said that a levy would be taken in the year from April 1, 1978, at the rate of 80p for every arriving passenger.

Although it will be for airport authorities to decide how they will meet the cost of the levy, it is expected that it will be passed on through increased landing charges, which will in turn be passed on by the airlines in increased fares.

Dismissal for naval officer

Sub-Lieutenant Colin Renwick, aged 35, a former deputy head of naval police who won the sword of honour at training school and was two candidates at Dartmouth, was ordered yesterday to be dismissed for service for cheque offences. He was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being charged with a cheque book and cheque card from a brother officer and forging and passing four cheques to the value of £880. He was ordered to pay £58.30 to the Midland Bank.

Sub-Lieutenant Renwick, who was regarded as a "prodigy" of the navy, was dismissed for service for cheque offences. He was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being charged with a cheque book and cheque card from a brother officer and forging and passing four cheques to the value of £880. He was ordered to pay £58.30 to the Midland Bank.

Some tips by a chief at the Hollow Tooth

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

John Laws at the Hollow Tooth, anxious to be ready-eyed and to have their share of tickles, could do worse than turn to a book, published today by Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Powis, of Scotland Yard.

The glossary he includes of "words and phrases commonly used by thieves, cheats and rogues" explains that "John Laws" are respected policemen, to be "ready-eyed" is to be knowledgeable, and "tickles" are worthwhile arrests. Hollow Tooth is an ironic and disgruntled term for Scotland Yard, used by some policemen and certain knowledgeable criminals and is very much an "in" term.

Mr Powis, senior deputy assistant commissioner in the Criminal Investigation Department, has produced a cross between a good sleuth's guide and a picture of the underworld that Mayhew might have recognized in his books on Victorian England.

Describing how to cultivate informers, Mr Powis tells of the murky relationship between prostitutes, their "maids" and pimps. He says: "Remember, maids, as a class, seem intensely antagonistic to pimps and are often the originators of anonymous letters concerning them."

Often a maid is an old prostitute or thief, employed "to answer the telephone, to describe the type of service offered, to prevent queuing or any other suspicious behaviour outside and to keep nervous clients occupied with either seductive reading matter or pert conversation until they are seen, in turn, by the prostitute."

Acute observation of people enables Mr Powis to give advice on how to distinguish between "an honest working man and a lazy thief." A workman's "bristly" finger are worn almost smooth through handling bricks.

The hands of a confirmed car thief are often both oil-stained and ingrained with hardened, cracked skin. But an honest mechanic, so often a family man, will buy and use chemical cleaners, for he has to be clean at family meals. The oil stains on his hands will therefore tend to be fresher."

There are handy tips on disguises. "In London, on a small scooter, you can make yourself look exactly like a probationary constable wearing the 'old knowledge' (of London Streets) for the Public Carriage Office written examination, a 'quite common' and accepted disguise."

And Mr Powis tells how to deal with the "very small proportion of both counsel and solicitors" who "are grossly ignorant to police witnesses."

Do not enter into argument or loose answers, Mr Powis advises. "If the man deliberately misrepresents your name, for example, or provocatively sneers at an address you have rank either less than you have or perhaps over-high (a not uncommon occurrence), keep a cool head. Let it be the first and second time. To be thin-skinned over rank and the pronunciation of your surname can sound comical."

"Nevertheless, you can after the third time, say to the Bench something like, 'My Lord, perhaps the shorthand writer should know my police reference is that of Constable.'"

Chief Constable David Powis (McGraw-Hill Book Company (UK) Ltd, £4.50).

Freeze on tobacco sponsorship

By Annabel Farnham

Mr Howell, Minister of State (Sport, Recreation and Recreation) yesterday announced a freeze on sports sponsorship by tobacco companies at the 1976 level, which is thought to be about £7m.

He also announced that any proposal to sponsor a big sport not previously sponsored by the industry would be subject to prior consultation with him. Televised events would be subject to a new agreed code of practice.

Mr Michael Davies, director of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said yesterday: "It is the first step towards much needed curbs. Any code of practice can be strengthened."

Cautious approach: The Government's approach to the prevention of ill health is one of caution, on a controversial matter as higher taxation on tobacco and alcoholic drinks and the abolition of cigarette advertising, it is made clear in a White Paper on government priorities. But the main message was that it was largely a matter for the individual.

The White Paper is the Government's reply to the final report of the Commons Expenditure Committee inquiry into preventive medicine and 24 of the 53 committee's recommendations were accepted fully.

The White Paper concludes that some of the most difficult choices to prevent are those associated with human behaviour. The Government will help by fostering preventive measures, but responsibility for his own health rests largely with the individual.

The White Paper says the Government will continue to consider the recommendation that there should be an annual increase in tax on cigarettes to reduce consumption. It is having discussions with EEC partners about a supplementary tax to discourage the smoking of cigarettes with high tar content.

The tobacco industry is taking steps to phase out light cigarettes by March, 1979. The Government does not agree with the advertising of cigarettes should be completely banned. It is possible that a ban would have a minimal effect on total consumption and be regarded as an unnecessary restriction on individual liberty.

Widespread screening of healthy people could be justified only when the disease can be effectively treated. Prevention and Health (Cmd 7047, Stationery Office, £1.60).

Edmund Wilson

Dennis Welland discusses Edmund Wilson's letters, 1912-1972, in The Times Higher Education Supplement today. Judith Judd visits Aberdeen University and Peter David the London Business School, and David Winter talks to Robin Blackburn.

NUJ holds firm as Darlington papers appear

From John Chatterjee

Darlington

The sub-title "The Paper That Wouldn't Stay Silent" and an extra penny, on its selling price the Evening Despatch reappeared on the streets of Darlington yesterday after a four-month closure caused by a strike of members of the National Union of Journalists and printers, who later supported them over the closed-shop issue.

A small group of executives and journalists who do not belong to any union or are members of the Institute of Journalists brought out the paper after printing workers last week decided to drop their support of the journalists.

Work on preparation of this morning's publication of the Northern Echo, the largest selling provincial morning newspaper in England and Wales, also resumed yesterday. Mr Donald Evans, the editor, with three other editorial executives and a district reporter, who is a member of the Institute of Journalists, have been doing all the news gathering and production.

That was not new for them, since a similar group brought the paper out for nine weeks between June and early August when the NUJ editorial members were on strike but the printers stayed at work.

Mr Evans, who is editor, has little say in the conflict between managerial executives and professional staff, told me yesterday: "I should like to have resumed production with a paper packed full of northern news and features, but we will obviously not be able to achieve that in the morning."

The 106 NUJ members of the staff of North of England Newspapers, a subsidiary of the Westminster Press group, which also publishes several weeklies in the area between Tyneside and Yorkshire, rejected what the management described as a final offer of wages and conditions on Tuesday.

Although the journalists have moderated their position from a stand on the closed-shop in journalism to one requiring fair pay and conditions, there was little sign yesterday of any willingness to surrender.

Their view is that they struck because they thought they could achieve better wages and conditions only by imposing a closed shop, and the appointment of Mrs Josephine Kirk Smith, who refused to join the NUJ, as a sub-editor on the Darlington and Stockton Times helped to ignite prolonged bitterness.

Mr Michael Duggan, father (chairman) of the joint NUJ chapters of office branches of North of England Newspapers, told me: "I think that if the management approach was something really meaningful, such as a firm date for a house agreement, we might at least be prepared to discuss a return to work."

The last offer made to us, which included a £5 payment for the circulation of the Northern Echo was restored to 91 per cent of its previous figure and another £5 bonus for every 1 per cent above that figure, was regarded as derisory."

Mr Duggan scorned another productivity offer, continued undermining of nine journalists, whose salaries would be shared among the staff.

The plight of the Darlington journalists has been eased, in addition to the £40 a week they have been receiving from the NUJ strike fund, special payments have been made out of a locally financed fund, which has reached about £10,000.

Our Labour Staff writes: Mr Kenneth Ashton, recently appointed general secretary of the NUJ, made a statement which called for peace and economics in the Armed Forces' training bill, estimated to be £565m a year, criticized "deeply rooted single-service habits" in its report today.

An independent inquiry into joint Service training was conducted by the Ministry of Defence by Mr E. R. Lewis, chief training consultant for the training services agency of the Manpower Services Commission.

Today's report by the Defence and External Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee points to the 13 RAF and 26 Royal Navy ground training schools listed by Mr Lewis and to 57 equivalent army establishments.

It suggests that a degree of over-management "is borne out by figures which show an average of 20,700 soldiers, averaging 22,500 administrators and instructors.

Figures published in an appendix to the main report indicate that, for the Services together, the total number of administrators and instructors at training establishments and Service colleges is 55,200 and trainees number only 39,700.

The MPs acknowledge that scope for rationalizing training by combining Service establishments is limited. Mr Lewis could point to only a few areas where further progress was feasible.

But they are still concerned

Nine of IRA fund-raising gang jailed

A Provisional IRA fund-raising gang who held hostages at gunpoint when a robbery became a siege were jailed by the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

Seven of the nine men sentenced were from Belfast and one told the no-jury court: "The only crime of which we are guilty is of helping our comrades in the six occupied counties in Ireland. The money we were after was to help our colleagues in the struggle against British imperialism."

The incident that led to the trial occurred less than three weeks ago at Leyden's cash and carry store in Drumcondra, Dublin. The gunmen were surprised on the premises by the police after a member of the store staff had made an emergency telephone call.

Shots were fired when Special Branch detectives moved in.

Later, as troops and police surrounded the building, the gunmen held customers and staff for 12 hours. Everyone was finally released unharmed shortly after midnight on November 27.

At the start of their trial eight of the defendants said they were in the IRA and related to recognize the court. Pleas of not guilty were entered on behalf of all the men.

Sentencing them yesterday, Mr Justice Liam Hamilton, the presiding judge, said the court accepted that the hostages had not been ill treated during the siege.

One of the men, Christopher Heapes, aged 27, of Blanchardstown, Dublin, was arrested before the siege began. He was jailed for 10 years for firearms offences and his part in the robbery for more than £7,500 in cash and cheques from the store.

Comedian's wife fails to get a divorce

Mrs Dime Evans, mother of three children and married for 17 years, called for her husband in the garden, "I am getting a divorce," it was stated in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday. The husband replied, "If I do not get these tomato plants in soon they will die."

Mr Anthony Hollis, a deputy judge, said he could not blame Mr Stanley Evans for his reaction. Mrs Evans had married a comedian, a successful one, and Mr Evans did not really believe his wife.

The judge dismissed a divorce plea brought by Mrs Evans, aged 41, who complained of her husband's conduct. The couple still live in the same house with their children in Brentwood, Essex.

55,200 staff for Armed Forces' 39,700 trainees

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

An all-party committee of MPs, which called for more economies in the Armed Forces' training bill, estimated to be £565m a year, criticized "deeply rooted single-service habits" in its report today.

An independent inquiry into joint Service training was conducted by the Ministry of Defence by Mr E. R. Lewis, chief training consultant for the training services agency of the Manpower Services Commission.

Today's report by the Defence and External Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee points to the 13 RAF and 26 Royal Navy ground training schools listed by Mr Lewis and to 57 equivalent army establishments.

It suggests that a degree of over-management "is borne out by figures which show an average of 20,700 soldiers, averaging 22,500 administrators and instructors.

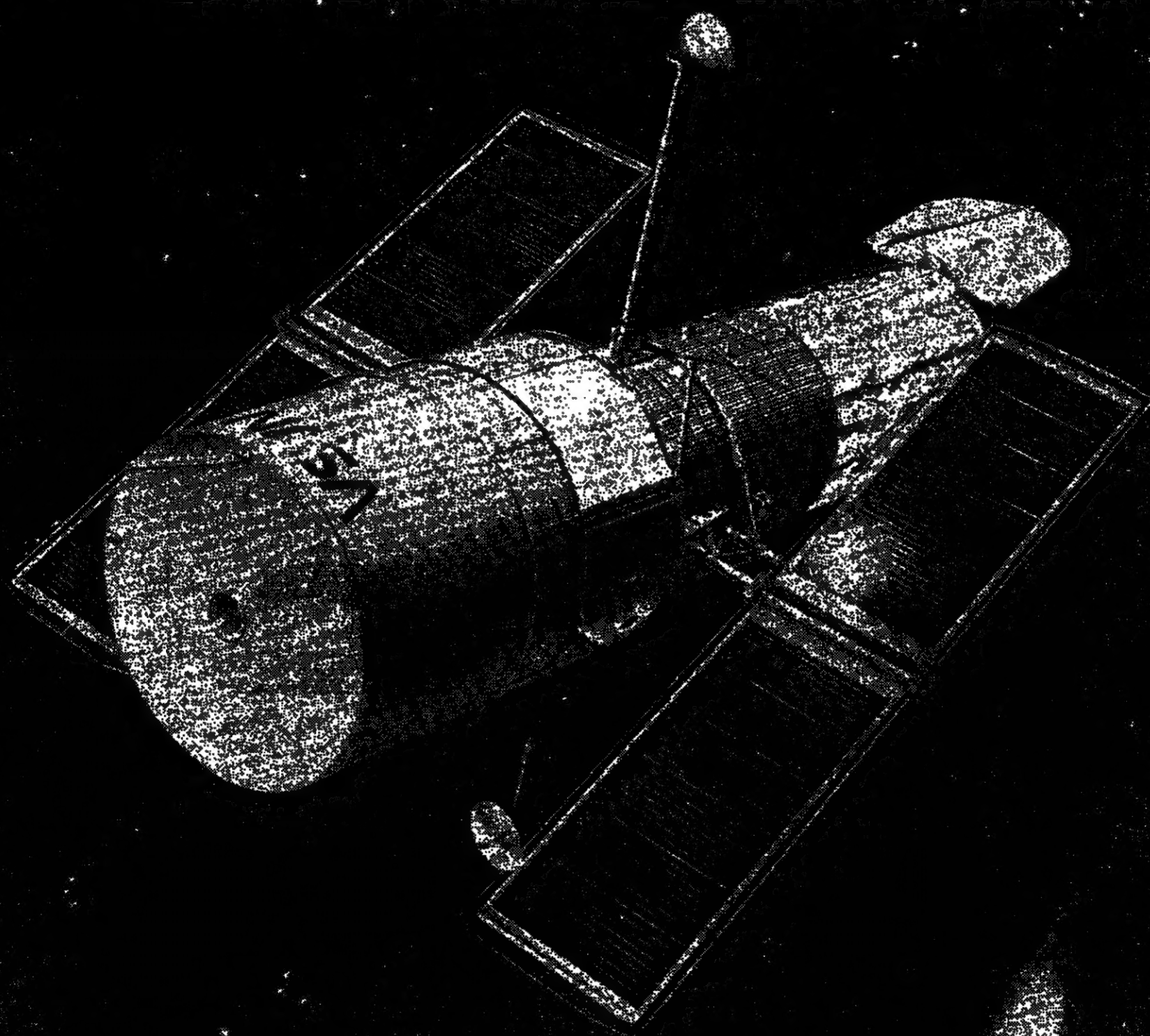
Figures published in an appendix to the main report indicate that, for the Services together, the total number of administrators and instructors at training establishments and Service colleges is 55,200 and trainees number only 39,700.

The MPs acknowledge that scope for rationalizing training by combining Service establishments is limited. Mr Lewis could point to only a few areas where further progress was feasible.

But they are still concerned

هذا من الاصل

In 1983, man may see to the edge of the universe



with this NASA/Lockheed Space Telescope.

When it is launched late in 1983, the NASA Space Telescope may enable scientists for the first time to see distant galaxies as they appeared when they were formed. The Space Telescope will be able to detect images that originated 14 billion years ago, when according to some theories the universe was created.

New planets of other solar systems—perhaps worlds similar to ours—may come into view.

Whatever awaits the scrutiny of scientists, it will be seen with clarity seven times better than that of earth-based observatories. Moreover, the Space Telescope will detect objects 50 times fainter than is possible on Earth. And it will perform ultraviolet and infrared measurements impossible from Earth.

Lockheed, under contract to NASA's Marshall Space Flight

Center, is designing and building the largest part of the Space Telescope, the Support Systems Module. Lockheed also is integrating the optics and various scientific instruments into the Telescope. And Lockheed will test the entire system before it is launched.

Once in space, the Telescope will be able to lock onto celestial objects with absolute accuracy for as long as 30 to 40 hours.

From man's study of the heavens have come concepts of time, calendars and clocks. Early astronomy led to the laws of gravitation—and these to the development of mathematics. Now the Space Telescope promises to bring mankind worlds of new knowledge.

Helping man explore the vastness of the universe.
One of the technological achievements of the 55,000 workers at Lockheed.

WEST EUROPE

European Parliament shows its muscle by disputing EEC budget

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Dec 15

The EEC Budget for 1978 still hangs in the balance with little time left for reconciliation between the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, the joint budgetary authorities.

If agreement is not reached tomorrow or early next week the 1977 Budget will be continued into the new year, with a twelfth of the total appropriations doled out each month to keep Community programmes running, though on a hand-to-mouth basis.

After Parliament had defied the Council today by carrying extensive amendments at the final stage of the Community's protracted budgetary procedures, word was sent to Brussels in the rather faint hope that the Council would give way before Parliament rises tomorrow. More probably the decision will be left to the finance ministers, who meet on Monday, for they set the financial limits beyond which the governments of the Nine said they would not go.

Most of the dispute between Council and Parliament has hinged on the Regional Development Fund. Earlier in the year the Commission drafted a budget proposing increases to meet the regional and employment needs of the Community and enlisted the support of Parliament. Finance ministers disagreed, partly because of West German and other governments' fears of in-

flation, and eventually the issue was passed on to the prime ministers at the European Council in December.

The prime ministers objected to keeping tight domestic control on spending and encouraging the Community Budget to increase by high percentages, albeit from a low base. Parliament was warned on Tuesday that the European Council had left only small margins for concessions. In particular, the prime ministers had set a limit of 580m units of account for commitments in the regional fund budgeting for 1978. Equally, they wanted cuts in the Parliament's proposed figure for payments appropriations.

Today Parliament refused to be cowed. It voted to add 111m to the payments side of the 1978 Budget and 55m to the commitments side. Payments appropriations to the Regional Fund were increased by 58m. Nor was that all. The absolute ceiling for Regional Fund commitments set by the prime ministers in December was raised by a token sum of 650,000, as an assertion of Parliament's role as joint budgetary authority and a reminder to the Council that Parliament is not to be treated lightly.

In an important sense, the dispute between the Council as executive and the Parliament as legislature is better seen as less a budgetary disagreement than as a constitutional struggle.

Parliamentary Report, page 12

Nine to pay grants for interchange of teachers

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Dec 15

Twenty British universities and polytechnics are to receive grants from the EEC budget this year towards the cost of organizing joint courses of study with other institutions of higher education in the Community, the European Commission announced here today.

About 200 British specialists in vocational training, teachers, administrators and researchers in higher education, and local and regional administrators of secondary education will also receive EEC grants to finance study visits to other Community countries over the next three years.

In addition, the Inner London Education Authority and the Sheffield Education Authority will be among European bodies chosen for pilot projects aimed at exploring ways of making it easier for young people to find jobs.

The joint study courses, which could in some cases lead to the award of joint diplomas or degrees, are seen as a way of increasing the mobility of students throughout the Community and breaking down cultural barriers.

Fewer than 10 per cent of foreign students in individual EEC countries come from other Community countries, according to the Commission. Only some 25,000 students in the EEC, about 0.5 per cent of the total student population, are studying in another EEC country.



Communists demand power: High officials of the Portuguese Communist Party supporting their leader, Senhor Alvaro Cunhal (second from left), in a demand to participate in the next Portuguese Government. They were appearing at a rally in Lisbon. Last night President Eanes flew home from a state visit to West Germany to cope

with the crisis caused by the collapse of the Socialist Government headed by Dr Soares. The Socialists failed to win support for the austerity programme they proposed for solving the country's grave economic problems. Dr Soares, the caretaker Prime Minister, has held discussions with Communists and Centre Democrats and was preparing

last night to meet the Social Democrats, the second largest party. But with no prospects so far of a firm majority coalition capable of facing up to the economic dangers, political observers were speculating that President Eanes might have to call elections in the new year. On his return, the president praised the Portuguese peoples' calm.

Italian Communists renew coalition demand

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Dec 15

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, warned the governing Christian Democrats tonight that they would be taking an extremely grave responsibility on themselves if they refused to accept an emergency coalition including Communists and Socialists.

Speaking in an interview on television, Signor Berlinguer said that such a refusal would mean a further deterioration. He denied that the main issue facing his party was whether to go into government or return to the opposition. He said that it was working for a solution which would bring together the three main parties, and others who wished to join them, "in the great effort which has now to be made".

Signor Berlinguer agreed with those Christian Democrats who felt that the situation was so serious that it could not be kept in hand if either the Communists or the Christian Democrats went into opposition. He was speaking after a meeting between representatives of the unions and the Government at which Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, explained the economic strategy which he is due tomorrow to put before the

representatives of the parties collaborating with his minority administration. Signor Andreotti has accepted that it is necessary to make some changes in his Government in order to meet Communist criticism that it is doing too little to meet the economic crisis, but he excluded the idea of forming a government with the Communists.

Mr van Agt forms new Dutch Cabinet

The Hague, Dec 15.—Mr Andreas van Agt, the Prime Minister-designate, tonight formed a centre-right coalition Government, ending Holland's 204-day political crisis.

A spokesman of Mr van Agt said the new Cabinet would meet on Saturday and that Queen Juliana would swear in the new Prime Minister on Monday.

A week ago the Queen invited Mr van Agt, the Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister in Mr Joop den Uyl's Cabinet, to form a government.

Mr den Uyl, who headed a caretaker Government since the May 15 general elections, tried repeatedly to form a left-centre coalition but failed each time. He had hoped to form a coalition of his Labour Party with 33 seats, the Christian Democrats with 49 seats and the Democrats with eight.

Mr van Agt's coalition excludes the Labour Party. It is composed of his own Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party (28 seats), giving him a slim two-seat majority in the 150-seat lower house.

Even this slim majority is uncertain. Seven members of the Christian Democratic parliamentary caucus have said they will support the new Government only on merit. The new ministerial team of 16 includes only two survivors from the outgoing Cabinet—Mr van Agt himself and Mr Alphons van der Stee, his fellow Christian Democrat.—UPI and Reuters.

Exploiters of hostages rebuked by President

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Dec 15

M. Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, made a serious political miscalculation yesterday when he attempted to make political capital from the release of French hostages held by the Polisario guerrillas, by announcing it firm, and sending a march on the French Government.

The almost unanimous reaction of the press today was one of indignation. President Giscard d'Estaing echoed the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the French people when he declared bluntly on television last night that "one does not play politics with hostages".

The criticism was aimed not only at M. Marchais, but also at President Boumedienne of Algeria and at the Polisario guerrillas. The President, who was answering questions on foreign policy from a panel of four French journalists, emphasized that "France is a country which wants to have the reputation of being peace-loving, but it does not want to have the reputation of being weak."

The problem of the Polisario is an international and African problem. France is taking part in international discussions on this issue but it will not accept that through pressure and blackmail it is led to adopt a stand which is not its responsibility to take."

M. Giscard d'Estaing spoke at length on relations between France and Algeria, and remarked that it was not easy to have normal and cordial relations after 130 years of cohabitation which had ended in a sharp break.

Condemning implicitly Algerian interference in French domestic politics over the Polisario and other issues, he insisted that "one must learn to establish cordial relations by respecting each other's independence and interests."

The President also dealt in great detail with the situation in the Middle East, his comments on the initiative of President Sadat in going to Jerusalem were tinged with distinct reservations.

He went on to remark that President Sadat had not yet made any progress in his attempts to obtain a permanent settlement with Israel. For him such a settlement could only be global and must be just and acceptable to all the parties concerned.

"If it is not global, there will be no peace in the Middle East," he emphasized, adding that the only road to a global peace led through the reconvening of a Geneva-type conference.

He was very insistent on the role of the Soviet Union. There could be no international guarantees of peace in the area if "all the powers liable to affect the equilibrium in the Middle East did not participate in them. Among those powers is obviously the Soviet Union."

The President emphasized his desire that Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, should come in Paris to pay a useful visit.

The problem of international guarantees in which France and Europe could play an important part was one he would like to discuss personally with him.

Polisario to hand French captives to Dr Waldheim

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 15

President Giscard d'Estaing announced tonight that the eight French hostages seized by Polisario guerrillas earlier this year will be handed over to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, on December 23.

The handover will take place in Algiers, the President told M. Jacques Miguel, the lawyer who represents the families of the hostages, at the Elysee Palace this afternoon.

A statement by the presidency this evening said that Dr Waldheim had informed the French Foreign Minister by telephone of the date of release and said "he would be going to Algiers to receive them."

Bonn's reluctant soldiers face conscience test

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Dec 15

The West German Constitutional Court acted today to stem the increasing flood of conscientious objectors who are opting out of military service.

It ordered the temporary reinstatement of the "conscience test" in which a recruiting committee examines the sincerity of young men who apply for moral reasons to do social service instead of military service.

So many youths have chosen to work in hospitals, old people's homes and other institutions that there are not enough places available. The Government intends to discourage objectors by making them live in barracks. At present many live at home.

France faces power cuts after pay talks fail

From Ian Murray
Paris, Dec 15

Power cuts throughout France seem certain tomorrow morning after the failure of last night's talks between union leaders and the electricity authority.

The two unions involved, the Communist CGT and the Socialist OFDT, have called on their members to carry out the 30 per cent voltage reductions between 9 am and 11 am that were threatened at the end of last week.

The hour-long talks last night almost degenerated into farce. The management side had nothing more to offer than when the two sides met on Monday. The union's side took to shouting their disappointment and, somewhat prophetically, an electricity fault in the building kept plunging the conference room into darkness.

Neither the OGT nor OFDT agreed to sign the pay award settled in September with the three much smaller unions with members employed by the authority.

M. Marcel Boiteux, director-general of the electricity authority, told them however, that this agreement, reached after seven months of discussions, was binding and there was no question of reopening discussion.

So far as the unions were concerned, the offer was worthless. They are pressing for a "thirteenth month" of pay, compensation for the loss of buying power and a comprehensive revision of pay scales.

In the words of the CGT negotiator, M. Roger Pauwels, there had been "no opening whatsoever".

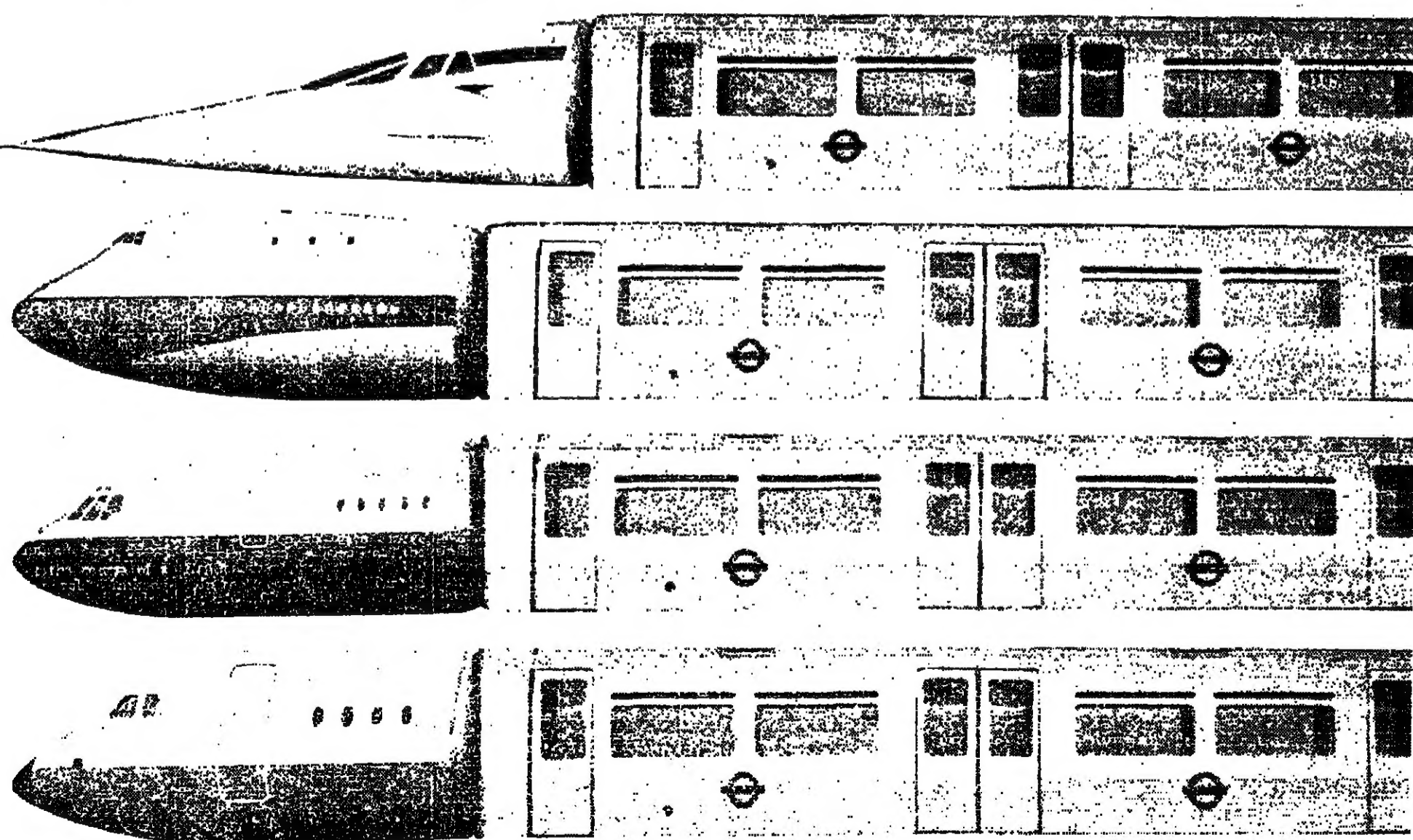
Jockey released

Paris, Dec 15.—Yves Saint-Martin, France's top jockey, was today released without bail pending trial for manslaughter. He had been detained for a week after a three-car crash in which two people died.

Meuten appeal

Amsterdam, Dec 15.—Pieter Meuten, aged 78, the Dutch millionaire art collector, today appealed against his conviction and 15-year prison sentence for war crimes announced by a special court yesterday.

FLY the Tube



From 15 00 today, December 16, the Underground brings Heathrow Airport to London's doorstep.

The new Heathrow Central Station connects the Piccadilly Line to all three Heathrow Terminals.

So you can get from the London Underground to your departure lounge, under cover all the way.

The journey from Piccadilly Circus to the heart of Heathrow will take 40 minutes and cost 80p.

With a frequent service, trains every 4 minutes in peak hours.

Take the Tube to Heathrow Airport.

It's the only way to fly.



هكذا ان الاصل

For 1978
selling range of cars
motoring with the
back coupe; easy to
two Cherry saloon
popular Bluebird

NEW! Violet

The new range
luxury of executive
family car. There's
1.4 litre and 1.6 litre

performance, reliability
have a larger interior
with more passenger
window area with a

a smaller turning circle
for easy manoeuvring
for even safer stopping

at the rear to give you
comfort with safe access
Luggage space has

20% to cater for family
The Violet saloon

would expect from a
radio, cloth upholstery
new deep pile fitted

clock, two-speed wiper
facility, lockable glove
hazard flashers, heated

features for your extra
Violet SSS Coupé

New from Datsun for 1978!

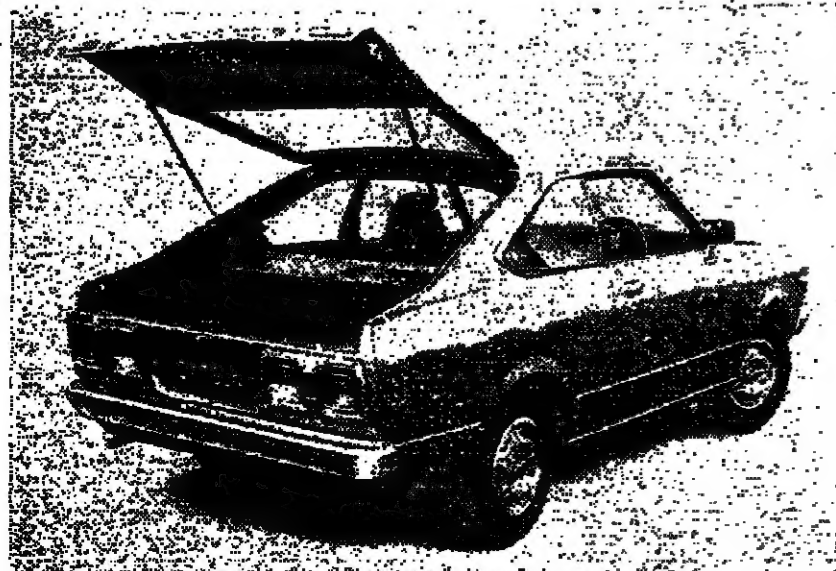


For 1978, Datsun have added several important new models to their best selling range of cars — exciting additions which give extra refinement in family motoring with the all-new 1.4 litre and 1.6 litre Violet saloons and the Violet hatchback coupé; easy to use semi-automatic transmission with 1200 cc engines in the two Cherry saloons; and the introduction of a 1.6 litre version of the extremely popular Bluebird saloon.

NEW! Violet Mark III

The new range of Violets offer you the comfort and luxury of executive-style motoring in a lively compact family car. There's a choice of engines in the saloon; 1.4 litre and 1.6 litre, both with a world proven record for performance, reliability and economy. The new Violets have a larger interior than the models they replace, with more passenger space and comfort, 10% more window area with a lower waistline for extra visibility, a smaller turning circle with light and precise steering for easy manoeuvring and parking, more powerful brakes for even safer stopping, and a new 4-link coil suspension at the rear to give you exceptionally smooth riding comfort with safe and predictable handling. Luggage space has also been increased by no less than 20% to cater for family motoring needs.

The Violet saloons have all the equipment you would expect from Datsun — tinted glass, push button radio, cloth upholstery with reclining front seats, new deep pile fitted carpets; a highly accurate quartz clock, two-speed wipers with intermittent and wash/wipe facility, lockable glove box, reversing lights, hazard flashers, heated rear window, and many more features for your extra comfort and safety.



Violet SSS Coupé

And for the first time in this range, Datsun have introduced a hatchback version, the Violet SSS coupé which has a high-lift tailgate with removable rear shelf and fold-down rear seat to give you enormous carrying capacity. The hatchback has a twin carburettor version of the 1600 cc engine and a five-speed gearbox for extra performance and driving pleasure. A rev counter is, of course, part of the comprehensive standard equipment.

The new Violets are an important addition to the Datsun range of family cars with prices that go from £2749 for the 1.4 litre saloon to £2819 for the 1600 saloon and £3140 for the hatchback coupé, all inclusive of Car Tax, VAT and seat belts.

NEW! Cherry Automatic Saloons

Two new additions to the top-selling range of Cherrys — superb easy-to-drive saloons with Datsun semi-automatic transmission and 1200 cc engines. Gearbox operation is through a torque converter and there is no clutch pedal for the driver to worry about — the clutch is operated automatically when the selector lever is moved. There are three forward positions — Low, for starting off, Drive, for normal motoring, and a special Overdrive feature for relaxed high-speed cruising. The new semi-automatic Cherrys have the top Datsun specification for this range, including cloth upholstery, reclining front seats, tinted glass, reversing lights, heated rear window, hazard flashers, cigar lighter, etc. They are priced at £2292 for the 2 door saloon and £2381 for the 4 door saloon, inclusive of Car Tax, VAT and seat belts.

NEW! 160B Bluebird Mark II

Added to the top selling Bluebird Mark 2 range is a 1.6 litre version, powered by a 1595 cc overhead camshaft engine, giving 81 bhp for extremely brisk

performance, coupled with extra economy. The 160B Bluebird has all the luxury features of the already well established 1.8 litre saloon — fully independent suspension, power assisted dual-circuit brakes, luxurious interior with velvet style cloth upholstery and a full complement of equipment from two wave band push-button radio and tinted glass, to cigar lighter and electric clock. There is a bi-level heater with rear seat duct, illuminated ignition and steering lock, and convenient column mounted controls for lights, and wash/wipe system for the windscreen.

They join the recently announced Laurel Six executive saloon to bring your choice of Datsuns to 35 quality built saloons, estate cars, hatchbacks, coupés and sports cars, all extremely well equipped in Datsun tradition and competitively priced to give you reliable, economical, value for money motoring in 1978.

Ask your dealer now for details of the complete range of Datsuns.



160B Bluebird MkII

The new Datsuns all have the quality and dependability that you get from the technology of Datsun, the world's fourth largest car manufacturer. Ask your dealer NOW for full details of the 1978 Datsuns.

More people choose Datsun - Datsun give you more choice

OVERSEAS

Romania's minister of mining is dismissed

From Desha Trevisan
Belgrade, Dec 15

President Ceausescu today dismissed Mr Constantin Balaban, his Minister of Mining, four months after the three-day strike in the coal-mining Jiu valley.

As is customary in Romania no reason was given for the minister's removal, but it seems obvious that it was connected with his failure to satisfy the miners after the President had personally promised to meet their grievances.

According to the Romanian news agency Agence, Mr Vasile Patilinet, the former Minister of Forestry, took over the post.

The August strike involving some 35,000 miners in the Jiu valley was in protest against low pay, poor working conditions and insufficient food supplies. It caused President Ceausescu to interrupt his holiday and rush to the Jiu valley, where he was shouted down and heckled before the miners were ready to listen to his promises and call off the strike.

Since then, the President has made two more tours of the Jiu valley. During the latest he again promised that the new pension law will be revised in order to meet the miners' demands but the miners apparently remained sceptical.

According to reliable reports over 2,000 troops and police have been patrolling the valley since the strike.

President Carter says PLO has shown itself unworthy of seat at Middle East settlement talks

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Dec 15

President Carter told a press conference in Washington today that the Palestine Liberation Organization had removed itself from serious consideration in the Middle East peace-making process.

Moderate Palestinians were wanted in Cairo, he said. Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and President Sadat, of Egypt, agreed with him.

"Our immediate hope and goal is that any peace move made by Israel and Egypt would be acceptable to the moderate Arab leaders in the Middle East, certainly the Saudi Arabians," Mr Carter said.

"We have had good indications, certainly in my personal visits with President Assad, that he wants to resolve the differences."

"The PLO have been completely negative. They have not been cooperative at all. In spite of my own indirect invitation to them and the direct invitation by Sadat and by Assad and by King Hussein and by King Khalid, of Saudi Arabia, the PLO have refused to make any moves towards a peaceful attitude."

"They have completely rejected United Nations resolutions 224 and 338. They have refused to make a public acknowledgment that Israel has a right to exist in peace. So I think they have themselves removed the PLO from

any immediate prospect of participation in a peace discussion.

"I certainly would not ascribe that sort of intransigence or negative attitude to any of the other parties who have been mentioned as possible participants."

"I think there are major steps already having been taken to delineate those who are immediately eager to conclude a step towards peace; those like President Assad, who will wait a while to see what does occur, to see if the Golan Heights question can be resolved and so forth; and those who have, in effect, removed themselves from serious consideration, like the PLO."

Asked about the Soviet attitude to the Middle East, Mr Carter replied that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were now much better than they were when he became President.

"I think that the Soviets have been much more constructive in the Middle East than they formerly have," he said.

"Obviously, they have not been as constructive as I would like to have seen."

He hoped that the Soviet Union would cooperate when peace negotiations went beyond Cairo, towards a Geneva conference.

"I was well-pleased with the joint Soviet and American statement," he said. "Although it is not a definitive solution, obviously, it has no obstacles in it which would prevent an ultimate resolution of the Middle East conflict."

mate resolution of the Middle East differences."

Mr Begin arrives here this afternoon. President Carter said he had no idea what Mr Begin was bringing with him, but he observed that he was in a good position to act as broker between the two sides.

Found el-Ghawary writes from Cairo: Egyptian and Israeli officials who today began the first formal working session of the Cairo peace conference remained divided on how to approach a Middle East settlement.

The Israelis wanted to get to the subject of how peace should be realized on what terms; the Egyptians preferred to tackle first specific subjects such as Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian people's rights to establish their own state, delegation sources said.

Egyptian and Israeli spokesmen, however, said the talks, either formal or private, were being conducted in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Conference sources do not expect any concrete outcome before Monday after Mr Begin returns to Israel from his talks with President Carter. In any case the talks will be adjourned for three days, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, for the Muslim, Jewish and Christian sabbaths.

Peter Nichols writes from Rome: The Pops today promised whatever could be offered by the Holy See towards attaining a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.



Mr Elihu Ben Elisar, Israel's chief delegate to the Cairo talks, stretches his legs within sight of the Cheops pyramid.

Egyptian police baffled by Holden murder

From Edward Mortimer
Cairo, Dec 15

The Egyptian police are still unable to find the motive for the murder of David Holden, chief foreign correspondent of The Sunday Times, whose body was found on the outskirts of Cairo on Wednesday of last week.

Well aware of the damage which such an event can do to Egypt's international reputation, the authorities here are taking the case extremely seriously and have by no means ruled out the possibility that Mr Holden might have been the victim of a political assassination. This possibility and the fact that the murderers are still a charge clearly have alarming implications at a time when Cairo is the scene of a preparatory peace conference and the target of bitter hostility in some other Arab countries.

One theory is that Mr Holden, who had arrived from Jerusalem via Amman on the night that he was killed, might have been mistaken for an Israeli.

A special team led by some of the highest ranking police and security officers in the country has been formed to supervise inquiries. Egyptian police officers have flown to both London and Amman to inquire into Mr Holden's background and contacts in the hope of ascertaining a possible motive.

The Sunday Times is co-operating fully. Two senior members of the editorial staff, Mr John Berry and Mr Cal McCrystal, have been in Cairo since Sunday while row officers have gone to Amman. Mr McCrystal returns to London tonight with Mr Holden's body.

Mr Holden is known to have arrived at Cairo airport about 11.30 on Tuesday, December 6, to have obtained an Egyptian visa and changed \$200 into Egyptian currency. He did not check into any hotel, and it is not known how he left the airport. His body was found at 8 am next morning in a

backstreet of Madinet Nasr (Nasser City), a new suburb built in the desert.

Mr Holden was lying on his back, although he had been killed by a single shot fired into his back at close range six inches below the collar. The bullet, which had passed directly through his chest and emerged from his stomach, was lying on his stomach.

The fact that it had passed through the body at an angle downwards has led the police to believe he was probably killed while sitting in the front seat of a car by someone sitting behind him. Since the car would presumably have been driven by someone else, this suggests that more than one person was involved.

The simplest explanation would seem to be a robbery. Mr Holden could have been picked at random as a victim by thieves waiting at the airport. They might have seen him cashing travellers' cheques and then one of them could have offered his services as a taxi-driver.

If this was the case, the murder was almost certainly premeditated. But premeditated shootings are extremely rare in Cairo and when they do occur they almost invariably result from a family or amorous quarrel. This has led the police to ask questions about Mr Holden's private life, and to ask his friends in Cairo (most of them very much members of the Egyptian establishment) whether he had any known enemies. The answers have so far been negative.

But if the criminal police are inclined to suspect a political motive, the political police have yet to find a convincing one. Mr Holden was a respected writer on Middle Eastern affairs, with a certain sympathy for the Arab cause and a certain distaste for leftist regimes like that of South Yemen. But his writing stopped well short of the virulent and seldom provoked even a verbal war, let alone a physically violent response.

S Africa scraps half its job reservation laws

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Dec 15

South Africa is to scrap half of its remaining job laws, the statutory controls which determine what work a person may do purely on a basis of colour.

Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Labour, announced in Pretoria that job reservation in 12 of the 25 remaining categories of work where these controls apply will be dropped. Discussions on suspending two other categories are continuing.

Only one per cent of the labour force, about 117,000 workers, are now affected by job laws, Mr Botha claimed.

However, the thorny question of free collective bargaining for black workers through recognised trade unions remains unsolved. A commission of inquiry, the Witwatersrand Commission, which is expected to report early next year, may make recommendations about the job reservation categories that remain.

In anticipation of the commission's report, Mr Botha said: "The question arises whether statutory job reservation is still the correct mechanism to protect minority groups."

Although the removal of the job laws in many cases only legalises a situation already

existing, it is a brave move by a government at a time when unemployment, both among whites and blacks, is becoming serious.

In times of a shortage of skilled labour, job reservation has led to the ludicrous situation where for example, blacks employed illegally as bricklayers have used garden rakes instead of proper builders' tools.

Similarly, black house painters can apply as undercoat but not the final coat which usually means that house buyers get either an undercoat or a topcoat of paint but never, as a rule, both.

Job reservation is to remain in the building trade which has been one of the industries hit most severely by the economic recession. It will remain also in the mining industry which is dominated by the ultra-conservative Mineworkers' Union.

But in future blacks may work legally as passenger lift attendants—although they have done so illegally for years—in all categories of the clothing industry which is largely a black trade employer, the shoe industry, furniture, the wholesale meat trade and also do certain work in the liquor and catering trade.

Mr Botha's remarks have not yet got so far as to make it legal for a black to run a pub in a white area.

Concorde flight to Singapore today in doubt

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The Concorde flight due to leave London for Singapore this morning was in serious doubt last night because of a dispute which has closed Malaysian airspace to the airliner.

Efforts to find a solution were continuing in Kuala Lumpur in talks between the British High Commissioner and the Malaysian Minister of Communications. The Malaysians are said to be incensed that the service was started last Friday without sufficient consultations with them.

Indonesia allowed the Concorde for three return trips, but that permission expired yesterday.

Whether or not permission is forthcoming, the Concorde service will be operated as far as Bahrain. The 45 passengers booked to travel from London have been warned

Political violence in Turkey claims two lives

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Dec 15

A wave of violence in Turkey claimed two lives and injured nearly 60 others today as the country waited to see whether the Government of Mr Suleyman Demirel, further weakened by new resignations, would decide to resign.

In Ankara 54 people, most of them left-wing students, were injured this morning when a powerful explosive charge went off in a cafe. Sixteen were badly hurt and hospital sources said that two of them were in critical condition.

Later today Mr Huseyin Ucar, said to be a member of the youth organization of Mr Demirel's Justice Party, was shot dead outside the party headquarters. Angry Justice Party followers stormed a building housing the Turkish Chamber of Architects and Engineers near by where Mr Ucar's attackers were thought to have sought refuge.

Korchnoi has to settle for draw against Spassky

Belgrade, Dec 15.—Boris Spassky, a pawn down in a difficult end game, salvaged a draw against Viktor Korchnoi in their ninth chess game tonight.

Korchnoi now leads 6½-2½ in the match to decide who will challenge Anand Karпов for the world championship. These were the moves of the game:

Korchnoi White, Spassky Black: Dutch defence.

1. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
2. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
4. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
5. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
6. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
7. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
8. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
9. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
10. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
11. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
12. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
13. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
14. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
15. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
16. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
17. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
18. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
19. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
20. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
21. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
22. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
23. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
24. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
25. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
26. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
27. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
28. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
29. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
30. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
31. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
32. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
33. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
34. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
35. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
36. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
37. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
38. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
39. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
40. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
41. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
42. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
43. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
44. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
45. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
46. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
47. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
48. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
49. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
50. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
51. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
52. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
53. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
54. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
55. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
56. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
57. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
58. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
59. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
60. P-Q4	2. P-Q4

Belgrade, Dec 15.—Boris Spassky, a pawn down in a difficult end game, salvaged a draw against Viktor Korchnoi in their ninth chess game tonight.

Korchnoi now leads 6½-2½ in the match to decide who will challenge Anand Karпов for the world championship. These were the moves of the game:

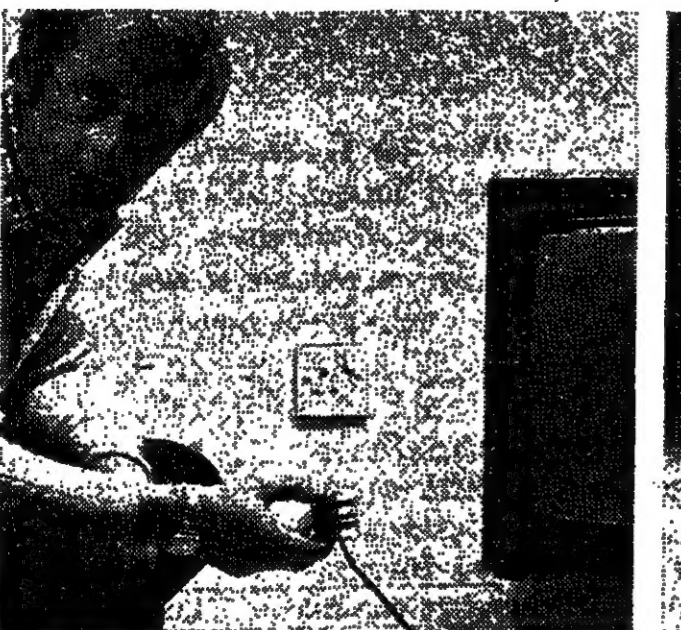
Korchnoi White, Spassky Black: Dutch defence.

1. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
2. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
3. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
4. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
5. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
6. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
7. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
8. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
9. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
10. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
11. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
12. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
13. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
14. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
15. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
16. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
17. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
18. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
19. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
20. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
21. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
22. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
23. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
24. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
25. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
26. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
27. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
28. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
29. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
30. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
31. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
32. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
33. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
34. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
35. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
36. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
37. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
38. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
39. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
40. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
41. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
42. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
43. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
44. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
45. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
46. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
47. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
48. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
49. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
50. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
51. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
52. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
53. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
54. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
55. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
56. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
57. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
58. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
59. P-Q4	2. P-Q4
60. P-Q4	2. P-Q4

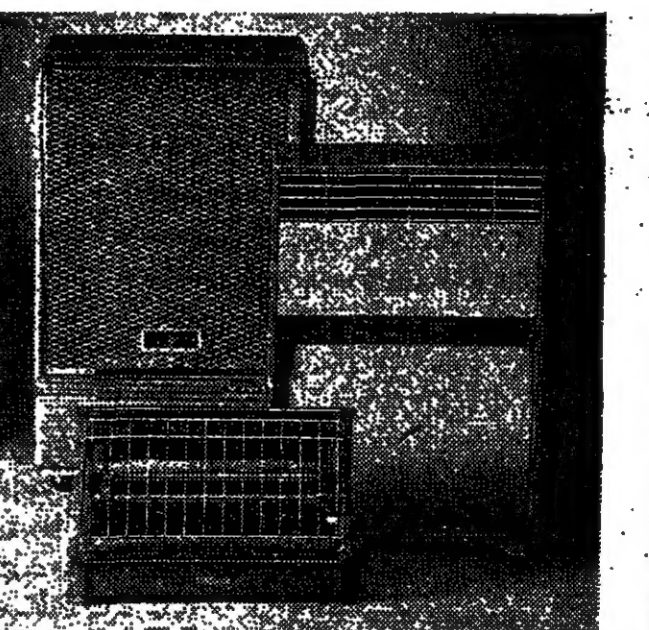
It's as vital as ever to remember these simple ways to reduce fire risk.



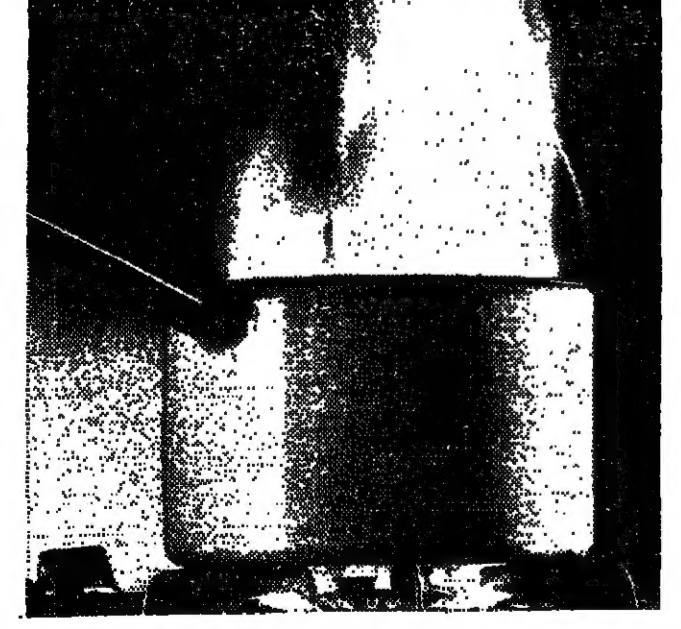
Don't leave children alone... where heating or cooking appliances are in use, and keep matches out of reach.



Check the house at bedtime... before going to bed, switch off such things as TV sets, radios and portable electric heaters, and pull out the plugs. Check ashtrays for burning cigarettes or pipes. Close all doors.



Check heaters... especially portable ones, making sure they can't be knocked over and are away from furniture or furnishings. And see that nothing is left where it can fall onto a heater.



Watch chip pans... making sure that they are not overfull, and don't leave them without turning down the heat. If a pan catches fire, don't throw water on it, turn off the heat, smother the flames with a lid or damp cloth and leave for half an hour.



Keep an eye on the elderly... make sure they take sensible fire precautions, and do not place themselves at risk.



Don't smoke in bed... it is a major cause of domestic fires. Always finish your last pipe or cigarette before going into the bedroom, and make sure that it is extinguished.

If fire does break out...

- * Get everybody out and alert neighbours.
- * If you live in a flat and have to get out, use the stairs - not the lift.
- * See if you can tackle the fire yourself - be prepared by having buckets of water handy or your garden hose attached to a water supply. Do not use water on electrical fires until you've switched off.
- * If things look like getting out of hand, close the door on the fire, dial 999 and ask for assistance. Above all don't risk your life.

ISSUED BY THE HOME OFFICE AND THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT. CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT.

هذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS
Army agrees up Aquino after court

Manila, Dec 15.—The Philippine Army has agreed to a ceasefire with the rebel forces of General Ferdinand Marcos after a court decision.

The court, which was part of the Marcos administration, had ruled in favor of the rebels, stating that the Marcos government was in violation of the 1973 constitution.

The army's agreement to the ceasefire was seen as a significant step towards resolving the long-standing conflict in the Philippines.

In brief
Brezhnev illness said to be flu

Moscow, Dec 15.—The illness of Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev is said to be a common flu, according to official reports.

The reports came after several days of speculation about the Premier's health, which had caused concern among the public.

Fast lane to Jupiter

Washington, Dec 15.—The American space shuttle Voyager 2 is scheduled to launch on Tuesday, December 17, on a mission to Jupiter.

The shuttle is part of NASA's Voyager program, which aims to explore the outer planets of the solar system.

Korean Premier

Pyeongtaek, Dec 15.—North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung is expected to visit the city of Pyeongyang today.

The visit is part of a series of official duties that the Premier is undertaking.

Manski term starts

San Francisco, Dec 15.—The term of Mayor George Moscone as Mayor of San Francisco begins today.

Mayor Moscone was elected in a landslide victory in the recent municipal elections.

Home gratitude

Tokyo, Dec 15.—Japan is to hold a national day of gratitude tomorrow to mark the end of World War II.

The day is a time for reflection and appreciation for the peace and stability that has been achieved.

Coats jailed

London, Dec 15.—Three men who were given life sentences for the murder of a woman in London have been granted a reprieve.

The men were found guilty of the crime in a highly publicized trial.

Down handover date

Washington, Dec 15.—The date for the handover of the Panama Canal to the United States has been set for January 1, 1980.

The handover is a significant event in the history of the canal.

State workers strike

London, Dec 15.—About 900,000 state employees have agreed to a new pay deal, ending a strike that had lasted for several days.

The strike had caused significant disruption to public services.

Intention extended

London, Dec 15.—The Soviet Union has extended its intention to withdraw its troops from Czechoslovakia.

The extension is part of ongoing negotiations between the two countries.

Killed dissident dies

London, Dec 15.—A dissident who was killed in a Soviet prison has been identified as a member of the Solidarity movement.

The death has caused outrage among human rights activists.

OVERSEAS

Army agrees to hold up Aquino trial after court's protest

From Peter Hazelhurst Manila, Dec 15. The Supreme Court of the Philippines tonight challenged the rule of martial law and called on the Army to suspend immediately the military trial of Mr Benigno Aquino, the Opposition leader.

Mr Aquino, President Marcos's main political rival who was sentenced to death by a military tribunal last month, smiled as Mr Fred Castro, the Chief Justice, issued the court message to the Army tonight.

In a sharp attack on the military court, the Chief Justice and the other judges on the bench claimed that the Army had shown a complete lack of respect for justice when the tribunal sentenced Mr Aquino to death, aware that a motion was pending in the Supreme Court.

Earlier this month, President Marcos, aware of hostile reaction in the United States to the death sentence, instructed the tribunal to reopen the Aquino trial, but his rival has asked the Supreme Court to rescind the tribunal's powers and transfer the case to a civilian court.

Today, after examining the Opposition leader's petition for habeas corpus for four hours, the Chief Justice addressed the Solicitor General, Mr Estelito Mendoza, who is representing the military tribunal: "I want counsel to listen to this very carefully. It is the unanimous sense of this court that the tribunal refrain from convening or conducting any proceedings until after this court shall have resolved the motion for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. And this court expects the commission to respect this."

Later, Mr Mendoza informed the court that the Army would comply with the request. The Supreme Court will reconvene in 45 days to hand down a final ruling on Mr Aquino's plea.

Mr Castro pointed out that the military tribunal had sentenced Mr Aquino to death on November 25, aware of the petition for habeas corpus. The military court, he said, showed a lack of respect and it was apparently unaware that there is only one supreme court, he declared.

In a further blow to the prestige of President Marcos,

another of the judges, Mr Claudio Teehankee, commented on the tribunal's surprising speed in sentencing Mr Aquino to die before a firing squad. "Can you tell us why the military commission acted in such haste?" he asked Mr Mendoza. Further, was a military tribunal capable of providing civilian political detainees with a fair trial?

"A military commission which carries out its duties in haste cannot be expected to give the accused his judicial rights," he commented.

This case was pursued with haste and ended abruptly. The military tribunal acted as though there was no restraining order pending in the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Antonio Barredo said the court was deeply shocked by the tribunal's decision. "A petition was pending in the Supreme Court and it was ignored," he told the Solicitor General. "The President Marcos had instructed the tribunal to reopen the trial, but he did not set the sentence aside. This, the judge pointed out, placed Mr Aquino in double jeopardy. Since his trial was to be reopened, he could not now lodge an appeal with a civilian court. Under the normal procedure, his conviction would be reviewed by a military court of appeals. If the sentence was upheld, then he could bring his case to the Supreme Court, Mr Barredo said.

"Everything is unusual. We are talking about the authority of this court and we now find that the right of the petitioner to appeal to this court is in the hands of the President," Mr Barredo said.

Mr Aquino was found guilty of murder, subversion and the illegal possession of arms. All of the alleged offences were committed before Mr Aquino's former senator, was arrested five years ago when President Marcos imposed martial law on the country.

Seven of the judges claimed that Mr Aquino had been prevented from presenting his final defence statement before being sentenced to death. Mr Mendoza replied that Mr Aquino had refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the tribunal and had waived his right to defence counsel and his right to appeal the court.

Headway in Salisbury talks is claimed

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, Dec 15. Talks between the Rhodesian Government and three internally-based nationalist movements today continued to dwell on a "blocking third" of votes in a future parliament and for other constitutional safeguards.

At the end of today's meeting—the fifth since the talks started at the beginning of this month—Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, declared: "We are making headway." Then he added, "and that's an absolutely truthful statement."

A joint communiqué stated that "further progress" had been made in discussions on parliamentary representation and constitutional safeguards.

After the agreement on Monday to have a rotating chairman, today's session was chaired by the second vice-president of the United African National Council, the organization led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The communiqué also stated that all delegations expressed concern that the principle of confidentiality had been breached and agreed that it should be adhered to in future.

This was a reference to today's *Zimbabwe Times*, which carried a text of a position paper prepared by the ANC (Sithole) on Mr Smith's demands for constitutional safeguards. This document stated that to "entrench these safeguards in a constitution would turn future parties into a school debating society."

The Smith regime mounts a propaganda campaign to halt the steady drain of whites leaving the country Rhodesia counts its blessings

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Dec 15. "Who'd swap Borrowdale for Birmingham?" proclaimed a large advertisement in the Rhodesian Sunday Mail the other day. The advertisement showed a picture of a pretty, blonde Rhodesian young girl in an idyllic rural setting, representing Salisbury's lush garden suburb of Borrowdale, and contrasted it with a number of anguished shots of children supposedly living a miserable existence in Birmingham.

This child, said the caption to one "Birmingham picture", "wishes the sun would sometimes shine for her. Another picture showed a group of children behind a wire mesh fence. "They wish they had a world without fences to play in," the caption declared.

The advertisement is part of a Government campaign to stem the flow of white Rhodesians leaving the country.

The campaign reflects official concern at the increasing number of people who are deciding to pack their bags and take the "chicken run" out of the country. During the first 10 months of this year there was a net loss of 9,295 white people, almost twice as in the same period last year and the highest outflow since 1964, the year before independence was declared.

They are leaving for a number of reasons, of which the growing intensity of the guerrilla war is the most important.

To contain the growing incursions by Patriotic Front guerrillas, all white men under

the age of 38 have to spend a half of each year serving in the security forces. Older men also have to do their share of call-up duty in what is now referred to as "Dad's Army".

Most would not object to this call of duty if they felt that a political settlement was in sight and that they could look forward eventually to a peaceful and prosperous future in Rhodesia. Instead they see a prospect of more war, more hardship and a declining economy.

Many have decided to get out now. They take the road south to the Beit bridge border post and then head for South Africa, Britain, or, perhaps, Australia, Canada, the United States or even Latin America.

Many more people probably would have decided to leave were it not for the stringent currency regulations which allow emigrants to take only about £700 with them in addition to their household effects.

The Government's advertising campaign is designed to warn intending emigrants that the grass is not necessarily greener in foreign fields.

It extols the attractions that lured many whites to Rhodesia in the first place. More than half of the country's 250,000 whites have settled in Rhodesia since independence.

"It is not just the wide open spaces we have in Rhodesia, or our high standard of education, or even our sunshine climate," one advertisement says.

"It's a whole way of life which your children have a right to enjoy, a life without the

drug problem, teenage crimes and the general 'give up' attitude which is so common in the world today."

Another advertisement tells of the perils and hardships potential emigrants could face in the various countries they might choose. In England, they are told, 43 per cent of the under-25s are unemployed and inflation is raging at a "staggering 17.7 per cent."

In Canada there are almost insurmountable immigration formalities, rising unemployment and "the ever-existent conflict between the French and English-speaking population."

In Australia farming costs are rising, commodity prices are falling deeper into debt. Even in that well-known tax haven, Jersey, settlers would have to spend about £100,000 to buy a house.

Britain, the country from which most Rhodesians originate and where they can move easily as back, is portrayed as a grey, wet, miserable place where unemployment and strikes are endemic.

One advertisement shows a typically British scene as being a row of grimy terraced houses and a multiracial bus queue. Another, designed to counteract the lure which pursues of Soho might have on Rhodesian youth, says that half of Britain's school-leavers will not have jobs to go to this year and that living conditions in Britain are enough to "make a rat weep."

Joint Anglo-Argentine studies of Falklands

By Our Foreign Staff The British and Argentine Governments have agreed to form two joint working parties to look into the main issues facing the Falkland Islands—sovereignty, which is claimed by Argentina, and economic development for the islands and their 1,900 inhabitants.

The agreement was reached at three days of ministerial talks in New York, led for Britain by Mr Ted Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign Office. When the talks ended yesterday Mr Rowlands agreed that forming the working groups represented neither a speeding-up nor a slowing-down of progress towards a settlement.

"We are trying to find a method of reconciling two irreconcilable positions," he reminded reporters in New York. As an afterthought he asked them to insert "almost" before "irreconcilable".

It is understood that Mr George Hall, assistant under secretary at the Foreign Office, is to be joint chairman of the sovereignty group. The economic group will be jointly chaired by Mr Richard Burrows, another assistant under secretary, who has been attending the talks in New York.

Mr Hall was the British delegate and chairman of the Antarctic treaty conference held in London in September and October. His handling of the very complicated issues at the conference was well received by delegates of the 13 treaty powers, particularly the representatives from Argentina.

The Antarctic treaty was signed in 1959 and the 13 countries involved agreed not to raise the question of sovereignty

over their respective territorial claims until 1991. Observers of the Falklands scene have often drawn a parallel between the Antarctic treaty and the sovereignty issue facing the islands and it has been suggested in the past that a similar agreement over the islands should be made. This would in effect freeze any claim to sovereignty for a given period of years, perhaps until the end of the century.

An alternative solution which has also been discussed is some kind of "lease back" system similar to Hongkong.

Mr Rowlands is now flying to Brazil for a meeting with some of the newly elected members of the Falkland Islands Legislative Council.

Although still unconfirmed, it is possible that the new Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Parker, may accompany his councillors to Rio de Janeiro.

Mr Rowlands will explain to the Falklands representatives what has taken place in New York and once again assure them that there will be "no sell out" of this one remaining British colony in the South Atlantic. Question in Lords: Lord Morris tabled a question in the House of Lords yesterday asking the Government what steps have been taken to deny the *Times* newspaper's assertion of December 3 that Britain is anxious to get rid of the (Falkland) Islands as all its remaining colonial possessions, and thus alleviate the obvious distress which the report has caused."

He expects to receive a written answer within the next few days.

In brief

Brezhnev illness said to be flu

Moscow, Dec 15.—President Brezhnev was absent again today when the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) went into the second day of its three-day winter session.

Mr Brezhnev missed the opening of the session yesterday. Diplomats said it was possible that he had been told to rest completely for a few days after an exhausting Central Committee session, but unofficial Soviet sources said he had influenza.

Fast lane to Jupiter

Washington, Dec 15.—The American space probe, *Voyager-2*, has overtaken *Voyager-1* launched 16 days earlier on August 20, about 77,000,000 miles from Earth on its way to Jupiter, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced.

N Korean Premier

Hongkong, Dec 15.—North Korea today elected Mr Li Jong Ok as its new Prime Minister to succeed Mr Pak Sung Chol. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the party leader, was re-elected President.

Polanski term starts

Santa Monica, California, Dec 15.—Roman Polanski, the film director, will go to prison tomorrow to undergo a 90-day psychiatric study after pleading guilty to unlawful sexual intercourse with a schoolgirl.

Plane gratitude

Tokyo, Dec 15.—Japan is to give a passenger aircraft worth £3.3m to Bangladesh in token of the Dacca Government's efforts towards solving the October hijacking of a Japanese airliner.

Croats jailed

New York, Dec 15.—Three Croatian nationalists were given jail terms of four to seven years for shooting their way into the Yugoslav mission to the United Nations in June in an attempt to take the ambassador hostage.

Crown handover date

Washington, Dec 15.—The United States will return the Crown of St Stephen to Hungary during ceremonies in Budapest on January 6 and 7, the State Department announced.

State workers strike

Delhi, Dec 15.—About 900,000 government employees have gone on strike over pay in the state of Maharashtra, affecting hospitals, schools, courts and government offices.

Detention extended

Moscow, Dec 15.—The Soviet authorities have agreed to the extension for six months of the police investigation of Mr Anatoly Shecharansky, the detained Jewish dissident, his mother said here.

Exiled dissident dies

Paris, Dec 15.—Mr Alexander Galich, one of the Soviet Union's best-known political dissidents, has died in his flat here at the age of 59, family friends reported.

Troops shot for failing to end Asmara siege

From Don Connell North of Asmara, Dec 15. Deserters from the besieged city of Asmara the capital of Eritrea province, say that its Ethiopian defenders have carried out many executions of officers and soldiers blamed for the failure to break the siege.

More than 150 officers and men were shot in a few days last month, according to Lieutenant Gebremichael Tsadik, who said he deserted to the Eritrean independence forces surrounding the city because he feared he would soon be caught up in the purge.

Defectors and civilian refugees say that Asmara, which has a population of 200,000 is hard pressed. There is no electricity, the water supply has stopped, food, fuel and medicine are scarce, and all the trees in the parks have been chopped down for firewood.

Deserters and refugees say civilians are being killed at random every day by a roving

death squad called the "Asfage" — Amharic for "strangers".

Sergeant Muhammad Aman Abdela said that on November 18 he came across a coffee bar in Ras Beraki Street in the centre of Asmara where the bodies of 15 people shot by the Asfage.

Defectors say that combat units from South Yemen, technicians from the Soviet Union and doctors from Cuba are helping the besieged Ethiopian forces in Asmara. Lieutenant Tsadik said he had seen South Yemeni tank crews wearing unmarked uniforms in action south of Asmara in September.

Eritrean guerrillas, who have been fighting for independence since 1961, have made large gains this year. Asmara has been under siege since October 12, when guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front cut the road to the Red Sea port of Massawa.

A second guerrilla force, the Eritrean Liberation Front, also holds positions around Asmara. —Reuter.

Vietnamese hijackers given 14 years' jail in Singapore

Singapore, Dec 15.—Four Vietnamese hijackers were each jailed for 14 years and ordered to be caned after they pleaded guilty to arms charges in the High Court here today.

The four men seized an Air Vietnam DC3 aircraft on a domestic flight and forced it to fly to Singapore in October after killing two members of the crew. They pleaded for leniency but the court ruled that the circumstances of the case demanded the maximum penalty.

The leader of the four, Lam Van Tu, aged 28, told the court that they had staged the hijack to escape from suffering in their communist homeland. He was ordered to be given 12 strokes of the cane, while his

three associates will receive six strokes each.

Mr Lam was charged with illegally possessing a revolver and ammunition. The others were accused of being in the company of a man in possession of a gun.

Charges of armed robbery, dishonestly retaining stolen property and wrongfully confining passengers and crew were taken into consideration by the court in pronouncing judgment.

The decision to try the four men here has strained relations between the two countries, with Hanoi calling off the visit of a Vietnamese trade delegation to Singapore last month. Singapore officials are hopeful, however, that today's stiff sentences could repair some of the damage. —Reuter.

Protest by France over seized nuns

Buenos Aires, Dec 15. The abduction of two French missionary nuns has brought strong representations to the Argentine military Government by the French Embassy here. It has also aroused the concern of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in France.

The two nuns, one of whom is connected with church efforts here to trace persons abducted since the military coup, are Anne Marie Domon, known as Sister Alicia, aged 41, and Leonie Dupont known as Sister Léonie, who is 62.

Sister Alicia assists Mr Jorge Novak, the Argentine Bishop of Quilmes in an "ecumenical movement" which tries to help trace missing persons in Argentina. She was among 10 or 15 people seized by heavily-armed men at a church here last Thursday after a weekly demonstration outside Government House by mothers of missing persons.

Sister Léonie, who is not connected with the search for abducted persons, assists the Argentine Bishop of San Justo. She was reported to have been abducted from her home over the weekend by four unidentified men driving an unmarked car.

Last night, the French Ambassador, M Francois de la Gorce, delivered a "very firm" note reminding the Argentine Government of its duty under the 1948 Convention to inform foreign embassies of the detention of foreign citizens.

In addition, Mr Louis Pansieu, the French Bishop of Amévy and president of the French Episcopal Committee on Relations with Latin America, is flying to Argentina.

The disappearance of the nuns and that of several relatives during the past week, is thought to be an attempt to intimidate relatives from demonstrating outside Government House today.

Buenos Aires, Dec 14.—The French Embassy here believes that the nuns were, in fact, arrested by policemen in plain clothes. —Agence France-Presse.

Fraser clash likely on uranium ban

Melbourne, Dec 15.—Australia's trade union organization today recommended a ban on all uranium exports, setting the stage for a clash with the Government.

The union move came only five days after Mr Malcolm Fraser's conservative coalition won reelection in a landslide victory over Labour.

If the uranium workers confirm the union ban, the Government would face a call to legislate to its authority and possible violence if it went ahead with its threat to use troops and naval equipment to ship

Iranian general sentenced to death for spying

Tehran, Dec 15.—The official newspaper *Rastakhiz* said today that an Iranian Army general had been sentenced to death for spying for "aliens" and that a civil servant would shortly face similar charges.

The paper said Major-General Abolmohammad Mogharreb had been convicted by a military court and that his appeal would be heard on Sunday.

It did not say when the general was arrested or when

Anti-Amin call for boycott of Ugandan coffee

New York, Dec 15. Mr Lukonwa Binalwa, a former Attorney-General of Uganda today called for an international boycott of Ugandan coffee as a protest against the brutality of President Amin's regime.


He said that Uganda had earned \$360m (£200m) from coffee exports to the United States in the past two years. Britain and West Germany were the two other most important customers.

Discover the subtle yet distinctive taste of Glenfiddich Pure Malt.

Glenfiddich is pure, unblended malt whisky. Distilled in the traditional way, it has a smooth, mellow, yet subtly distinctive taste. Enjoyed straight or with a hint of water, Glenfiddich is perhaps the most subtle malt in the Highlands.

OVER 8 YEARS OLD

Glenfiddich Pure Malt



PARLIAMENT, December 15, 1977

Mr Callaghan states Czech has been embroidering story

House of Commons

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid Bedfordshire, C) refused to apologise for raising matters connected with Mr Frolík in the House on Wednesday night, after the Prime Minister had said his speech had been calculated to do no harm, and that the allegations made had been looked into two or three years ago.

The matter was raised during Mr Frolík's questions by Mr Wyn Roberts (Conwy, C) who asked: Could Mr Callaghan confirm today's press report that the Frolík tapes about which Mr Frolík seemed to know so little last night? It would be right and fair to have an independent inquiry so that persons named can have an opportunity to clear themselves.

Mr Callaghan—There is, as is well known in this House, no ministerial responsibility for press reports. Ministers are not required to answer for them. I was extremely surprised by the allegations made. Mr Hastings said he had been considering the matter for months.

Mr Callaghan accepted and well-known convention, which is usually accepted, though not by one or two that MPs do not raise these matters across the floor unless there has been previous discussion. Mr Hastings has at no time made any approach to me on these matters.

The general allegations have been circulating since January 1974 for nearly four years. I have nothing to comment on the allegations. I do not say that I think it disgraceful that members of the public should be put at risk in this way by these allegations. I have without any support by any reliable witness.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Has Mr Callaghan had an opportunity to read the *Daily Mail* today and the column by Mr Alexander? I am not sure that this speech by Mr Hastings was a very silly speech? Mr Callaghan—Perhaps it was a silly speech but it was calculated to do a lot of damage.

Mr Callaghan would have been intended to raise it to protect national security and Mr Hastings would have come to me privately, and I would have asked him to investigate. The matter could then have been cleared up.

Mr Callaghan said he had been looking into these matters for two years. Mr Frolík has been embroidering the original story by adding more and more details as the years go by. It is a way of keeping himself in the public eye. From time to time he manages to get the public's attention by making one or two Conservative MPs.

Mr Stephen Hastings—I make no apology whatever for raising this matter.

Amnesty lasts until end of next year

There was now no distinction being drawn between illegal immigrants who entered by deception and those who came to the country by other means. Mr Shirley Summerskill, Under-Secretary, Home Office, said. The amnesty provisions would apply to all these cases until the end of next year.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C)—Do these amnesty provisions encourage immigrants to believe that as long as they can get into this country by any means or another they are going to be able to stay here eventually, openly and legally?

Mr Summerskill—That is an ignorant question based presumably on ignorance of the facts. (Conservative protest.) The amnesty was introduced for people who had entered by deception as opposed to those who had entered by other means.

It does not apply to any category else. The Immigration Act, 1971, put people in jeopardy retrospectively. Nobody in this House would have introduced the amnesty. It simply seeks to put right what was expected to be putting right by back in 1971.

Mr William Whitelaw, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Pennyrith and the Border, C)—Her reply to Mr Budgen was unreasonable. It is a general principle of sensible and proper question. There is a narrow line, which appears to be drawn but few people do, between deception and illegal entry which many people find difficult to understand.

If it is deception or illegal entry, then any amnesty of this sort inevitably encourages the belief in people that if they can get into this country by any means they will be able to stay here. It is a message to those people who have come here legally and will have much resentment stirred up against them by this action.

Dr Summerskill—This follows court judgments. The whole House would wish to put right irregularities of the Opposition's Immigration Act.

Call for election deposit to be more than £150

The deposit for general election candidates was set at the present £150 by the Speaker's Conference. Mr Bryan John, Minister of State, said. The figure today would be £1,250.

Mr John said that the figure of £150 was set in 1945. It was a very low figure. It was not a deterrent. It was a mere formality. It was a mere formality. It was a mere formality.

Mr John—It is a matter which concerns electoral law and has to be looked at by a Speaker's conference. It is a great pity agreement has not been reached by the Speaker's conference.

Mr John—It is a matter which concerns electoral law and has to be looked at by a Speaker's conference. It is a great pity agreement has not been reached by the Speaker's conference.

Mr John—It is a matter which concerns electoral law and has to be looked at by a Speaker's conference. It is a great pity agreement has not been reached by the Speaker's conference.

Mr John—It is a matter which concerns electoral law and has to be looked at by a Speaker's conference. It is a great pity agreement has not been reached by the Speaker's conference.

Mr John—It is a matter which concerns electoral law and has to be looked at by a Speaker's conference. It is a great pity agreement has not been reached by the Speaker's conference.

Market prospects for British aircraft and aero-engines: four-year plan for Rolls-Royce reaches ministers

The Government would take account of all the wider implications of the national interest and particularly the interests of the British aerospace industry when they came to approve the type of aircraft which British Airways wanted when replacing its older aircraft, Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry, stated.

He was speaking, at 8 am today, towards the conclusion of the all-night sitting on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill during which backbench MPs raised several varied points. The Bill was read a second time and passed in the House of Commons. The remaining stages, Wednesday's sitting ended at 10.31 am.

The debate on aerospace programmes was interrupted by Mr Ronald Thomas (Barnet, North-West, Lab) who said there was considerable apprehension and frustration among aircraft workers who wanted an assurance from the Government that everything conceivable was being done to ensure that British aircraft factories got a sizeable chunk of the new market. They would not begin to tolerate the publicly-owned aerospace industry becoming some sort of subcontractor of the Americans or anyone else.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said, during the debate, that the Government was able to contract and expand with the market. It built aeroplanes for customers and did not engage in occupational therapy for workers. They were successful and he would rather be a worker for them than for British Aerospace.

Mr Terence Walker (Kingswood, Lab) said at a time when they were trying to sell BAC-111s to the Romanians, what would that country think if Britain's own flag-carrying airlines had no confidence to purchase them? To buy aircraft from America was going close to economic suicide and would result in lost jobs and job prospects.

Mr Geoffrey Patten (Chertsey and Walton, C) said the X-1 had been extremely well researched and widely touted around the airlines of the world.

It was virtually ready and would give the British taxpayer a pretty good prospect of a good return on his investment. The X-1 had been done. The general consensus of world opinion was that the A 200 was not going to be economically viable. It would cost £100m more than the X-1.

Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry (Nuneaton, Lab) said British Airways was beginning to replace some of its older aircraft. It had reached the position where it must shortly take a decision on short and medium haul aircraft of about 150 seats.

British Aerospace had been approached for a quotation on the same basis as other manufacturers. The latter had not responded. British Aerospace had not decided on a replacement aircraft. When it did, it would need Government approval.

The Government would take account of all the wider implications of the national interest and particularly the interests of the British aerospace industry when they came to approve the type of aircraft which British Airways wanted when replacing its older aircraft, Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry, stated.

He was speaking, at 8 am today, towards the conclusion of the all-night sitting on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill during which backbench MPs raised several varied points. The Bill was read a second time and passed in the House of Commons. The remaining stages, Wednesday's sitting ended at 10.31 am.

The debate on aerospace programmes was interrupted by Mr Ronald Thomas (Barnet, North-West, Lab) who said there was considerable apprehension and frustration among aircraft workers who wanted an assurance from the Government that everything conceivable was being done to ensure that British aircraft factories got a sizeable chunk of the new market. They would not begin to tolerate the publicly-owned aerospace industry becoming some sort of subcontractor of the Americans or anyone else.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said, during the debate, that the Government was able to contract and expand with the market. It built aeroplanes for customers and did not engage in occupational therapy for workers. They were successful and he would rather be a worker for them than for British Aerospace.

Mr Terence Walker (Kingswood, Lab) said at a time when they were trying to sell BAC-111s to the Romanians, what would that country think if Britain's own flag-carrying airlines had no confidence to purchase them? To buy aircraft from America was going close to economic suicide and would result in lost jobs and job prospects.

Mr Geoffrey Patten (Chertsey and Walton, C) said the X-1 had been extremely well researched and widely touted around the airlines of the world.

It was virtually ready and would give the British taxpayer a pretty good prospect of a good return on his investment. The X-1 had been done. The general consensus of world opinion was that the A 200 was not going to be economically viable. It would cost £100m more than the X-1.

Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry (Nuneaton, Lab) said British Airways was beginning to replace some of its older aircraft. It had reached the position where it must shortly take a decision on short and medium haul aircraft of about 150 seats.

British Aerospace had been approached for a quotation on the same basis as other manufacturers. The latter had not responded. British Aerospace had not decided on a replacement aircraft. When it did, it would need Government approval.

The Government would take account of all the wider implications of the national interest and particularly the interests of the British aerospace industry when they came to approve the type of aircraft which British Airways wanted when replacing its older aircraft, Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry, stated.

He was speaking, at 8 am today, towards the conclusion of the all-night sitting on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill during which backbench MPs raised several varied points. The Bill was read a second time and passed in the House of Commons. The remaining stages, Wednesday's sitting ended at 10.31 am.

The debate on aerospace programmes was interrupted by Mr Ronald Thomas (Barnet, North-West, Lab) who said there was considerable apprehension and frustration among aircraft workers who wanted an assurance from the Government that everything conceivable was being done to ensure that British aircraft factories got a sizeable chunk of the new market. They would not begin to tolerate the publicly-owned aerospace industry becoming some sort of subcontractor of the Americans or anyone else.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said, during the debate, that the Government was able to contract and expand with the market. It built aeroplanes for customers and did not engage in occupational therapy for workers. They were successful and he would rather be a worker for them than for British Aerospace.

Mr Terence Walker (Kingswood, Lab) said at a time when they were trying to sell BAC-111s to the Romanians, what would that country think if Britain's own flag-carrying airlines had no confidence to purchase them? To buy aircraft from America was going close to economic suicide and would result in lost jobs and job prospects.

Mr Geoffrey Patten (Chertsey and Walton, C) said the X-1 had been extremely well researched and widely touted around the airlines of the world.

It was virtually ready and would give the British taxpayer a pretty good prospect of a good return on his investment. The X-1 had been done. The general consensus of world opinion was that the A 200 was not going to be economically viable. It would cost £100m more than the X-1.

Mr Leslie Buckfield, Under-Secretary for Industry (Nuneaton, Lab) said British Airways was beginning to replace some of its older aircraft. It had reached the position where it must shortly take a decision on short and medium haul aircraft of about 150 seats.

had studies in hand for some months to evaluate a possible derivative of the A 300 and a new aircraft in the 130 to 170 seater.

The industries recently agreed on the next stage of these studies. A decision to launch any new project must depend on satisfactory market prospects and satisfactory arrangements for financing and export.

The next stage of these studies did not carry a commitment to launch any new project and by extension did not ultimately exclude any project from consideration at the end of the day.

Whether they went for a new design rather than a derivative of existing aircraft was in the first place a matter for British Aerospace's commercial judgment.

Collaboration on civil aircraft projects was one of the main issues raised by the Prime Minister and the French President earlier this week.

Mr John Gummer (Leicester, C) said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

remarkable technological achievement had done well. Over 500 of these engines had been sold and it was expected they would continue to sell well into the 1980s.

It was a mark of the Government's confidence that they had shown faith in this important engine development by funding the updated version—the 524 version—at a time when conditions in the aircraft and engine business had been difficult worldwide.

There were signs that airlines would need to embark on substantial re-equipment programmes in the next few years. The timing of such investment and likely engine and aircraft requirements were difficult to predict with any degree of precision.

Rolls-Royce expected, and he hoped, that the RB 211—524 version—would achieve a fair share of the future engine market.

The firm would face intense competition from its American rivals for this new business. Success in this market would depend largely on producing reliable high quality engines at competitive prices.

Progress was being made in improving efficiency and productivity at Rolls-Royce plants. It was hoped that the company would be able to produce engines in all directions with the active cooperation of all employees.

In the last few days his department had received from the NEB the Rolls-Royce plan covering the period 1978-1982. The plan was a welcome addition to the work that would take place this month.

British Aerospace had made an enormous start. It was a valuable achievement. It was a valuable achievement. It was a valuable achievement.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

Mr Gummer said that the Prime Minister had made it possible for the HS 146 to be considered as a project for the future.

PM's advice to judges and politicians

The persistent evidence of this century was that the higher echelons of the judiciary were anti-Labour and anti-union. Mr Bruce Greville (Leicester, C) said. The RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Greville said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Complaints about rates burden thrust on the shire counties

The keynote of this year's rate support grant settlement was a warning of a possible rate increase. Mr John Gummer (Leicester, C) said. The RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Mr Gummer said that the RSC was a Conservative Party organisation.

Readiness for talks on firemen's pay

Mr Martin Rees, the Home Secretary, said he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Mr Rees said that he was still ready to meet representatives of both sides of the fire-fighters' dispute.

Luton case to Court of Appeal for fifth time

Mr Bryan John, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a debate initiated by Miss Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab) during the all-night sitting on the Consolidated Fund Bill, that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided in the case of Michael McDuff and David Cooper, who were convicted of the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster in 1970, to ask the Court of Appeal to give an opinion.

Mr John said that the Home Secretary had decided

هكذا من الاصل

GRADUATES FOR UNDERSEA TECHNOLOGY

STATISTICAL RESEARCH

A GRADUATE IN GERMAN FOR STEEL FOUNDRY JOURNAL

ENGINEERS POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION

Instrument Engineer

Marketing Analyst for the North-East

JUNIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY

Merchant Bank Departmental Assistants

A rare opportunity for graduates in Economics, Sociology or Psychology.

UNPARALLELED SCOPE FOR TEST ENGINEERS Up to £3500

APPLIED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

APPLICATIONS ENGINEER Microcomputer Systems

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT Rugby, Warwickshire

PLASTICS PRODUCTION

Economic Intelligence Unit Research Assistant

Finance Planning and Control £3000+

Graduate for Systems/Production Control

Opportunities in Iran for Arts and Science Graduates

A career in selling for a graduate with a working knowledge of French

PRODUCT MANAGEMENT FAST MOVING CONSUMER BRANDS

Join our digital systems division the leader in computer technology

DYNAMIC, ENTHUSIASTIC, AMBITIOUS AND A SCIENCE GRADUATE!

BIOCHEMIST Aberdeen

Eenie, meenie, miney, mo.

A MARKETING CAREER IN THE USA

Project Finance Assistant to Dept. Director of International Bank

PEYROCHEM ENGINEERS FOR SAUDI ARABIA
Foundry Metallurgist required in Canada
CORROSION ENGINEERS
Opportunities for graduates in publishing
Medical Representative
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

If you're in a quandary, we sympathise. You wouldn't be the first graduate torn between, say, banking and public relations, or between the green fields of England and the tax-free salaries of the Middle East.

Equally, you may feel that you're too young to settle for the executive desks and company cars that huge corporations dangle before you.

Then again, it could be a toss-up between the Foreign Office and your dad's business.

If you honestly can't decide, our advice is to keep your options open and become an Army Officer for three years.

It's not a cop-out but a chance to clear your mind. You'd be hard pressed to find a job that could teach you more about yourself and your fellow-men so early in life.

At the same time, you'll be putting your university education to good use. Army problems demand the kind of calm, rational thinking that comes more easily to the trained mind.

Twelve months from now you could be on the streets of Belfast. Men may shoot at you. Women may curse you. Children may throw bricks at you.

You could be in a classroom lecturing to soldiers about weapons or battle tactics. With men who are happier out of doors than sitting at desks, this is no doddle.

You could be in Germany, taking part in a NATO exercise.

You could, at a moment's notice, be flown to a trouble spot. Belize, this year, is a good example.

Wherever you are, there won't be much time to worry about your own skin. You'll have a platoon of thirty soldiers to care for. They'll expect you to be wise, brave, fit, decisive, compassionate and unstuffy.

Don't be alarmed. You won't have to display all these virtues on your first day.

At the beginning, you'll sometimes make mistakes, or feel lonely or simply bewildered. But after six months training at Sandhurst, you'll soon learn to cope.

And anyway, in a job where you can't always postpone decisions or ask the boss what to do, young men tend to mature rather quickly.

This isn't just our opinion. Many industrialists have publicly stated that,

as far as they are concerned "...the Army equips a man to make the change to business management very easily."

One went on to say "In an ideal world we would prefer our trainees to be both graduates and to have had some commissioned service experience."

Not that we think good prospects should be your only reward.

We'll pay you £3,819 a year with a parting gratuity of £1,545 tax-free after three years commissioned service.

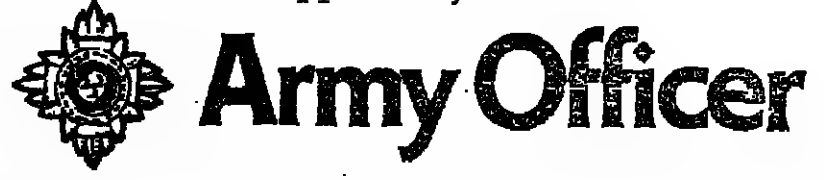
On the other hand you might decide that you'd rather make a career of the Army.

If all this sounds attractive, write to Major C.N.B. Wellwood, Army Officer Entry, Dept A32, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Tell him something about yourself, and ask him anything you like about the Army.

Remember, you're going to spend around forty years working for your living.

It would be tragic if your most vivid memory were of a missed opportunity.



Harlow 30 years after: how the dream stands up to reality

If a visitor ignorant of Harlow's history and vital statistics were to look out from the top floor of the headquarters of the publishing firm of Longman's, he might find it hard to credit that he was now the heart of a town of more than 80,000 people. Within less than five minutes' walk, and in most cases visible from Longman's, are the following facilities: a cycle track, a boat house, an artificial ski slope, a sports centre (with stadium, athletics track, squash courts, etc.), a park and an indoor swimming pool. A golf course is just a short drive away.

In many ways a Utopian place to live. But what is it like to live there?

It is now just 30 years since some 6,400 acres of prime Essex farmland, embracing four old villages and around 4,000 people, were designated in 1947 as a site for one of the eight new towns intended to relieve the congestion of London. The architect Sir Frederick Gibberd was commissioned to draw up a master plan for a town of 60,000 people. In 1952, he produced a revised master plan, increasing the population to 80,000, mainly by building to higher densities.

This plan is now virtually completed. An application to expand the town by a further 700 acres, mainly to accommodate the married children of Harlow's first generation, was rejected in April following a public inquiry held last year. A covered, three-storey shopping centre which would provide the final quarter of the town centre is apart from an enlargement of one of the two industrial estates, the only major project still hanging in the air. It is to make a substantial difference to life in Harlow.

Having been brought up in the vicinity, and having long been fascinated by the British concept (fostered by Ebenezer Howard) of implanting a fully planned new town on a green site, this seemed a good time to try to assess to what extent the dream of 1947 was to be realised. The plan, however, was not a plan, but a series of plans, and in the course of six day-long visits over the past 12 months, I have talked to what I hope has been a cross-section of the community.

A main aim of Sir Patrick Abercrombie's Plan for Greater London of 1944 was to create a ring of balanced, self-contained new towns which would disperse people and industry from the overcrowded capital, and relieve the burden of commuting both on people and on an overloaded transport system. The subsequent New Towns Act of 1946 provided the administrative and financial tools to do this.

In Sir Frederick Gibberd, now rising 70, Harlow was lucky to have a master planner of warm humanity, with a deep love of the English landscape. The problem with new towns is that, being built over a short period of time, they lack the visual variety of old towns. He missed at his home on the edge of Old Harlow, "It seemed as if when working on the original design, the very beautiful site could be used to give Harlow its distinct individuality."

There was nothing terribly original in the way Sir Frederick planned Harlow as four main areas of housing, a town centre, and two industrial estates; nor in the grouping of housing to form neighbourhoods with their own shopping centres and local services (including schools). These were ideas around at the time, he reminds one.

What gives the town its personality is the careful use of the land. The town is built on a valley, with its slopes and valleys, in deciding how the town should be arranged. Existing old houses and trees were respected, and some 50,000 new trees have since been planted.

Most towns have a congested centre which peters out into a loose sprawl at the edges. In Harlow, the town centre extends into the town centre from the open countryside. "Everyone has natural landscape within walking distance," said Sir Frederick with paternal pride.

Many of Harlow's inhabitants have harsh things to say about certain aspects of the town, and some just of the place. But most of the population seems to be deeply attached to the green "wedges" as they are called.

For example, at the main police station at the edge of the town centre, Superintendent Williams urged me: "Look out that window. What a delightful sight! Woods, playing fields. Often we see people on horseback." Pausing in the rain at a neighbourhood shopping centre Mr Barry Smith, a bookbinder, aged 31, thought that to build on the green plan had been rejected would "ruin the concept of the place".

To see children riding, playing with kites or chasing butterflies on those wedges in spring or summer is to see Gibberd's vision bearing fruit, and a moving sight it is. The town as a whole makes a peculiarly harmonious impression, not least when first viewed from the A14: it is as planned at the periphery as at the centre.

Despite all that green, space has not been used prodigally: where Harlow has some 80,000 on 6,400 acres, Westminster's 76,000 use 12,000 and Rotterdam's 84,000 take 9,000 acres. Even Harlow's critics would have to admit that its building went a great deal of efficiency.

The large task of implementing the master plan fell to the Development Corporation, set up under the 1946 Act with sweeping powers. These were so effectively used that in 1975 it was able to hand back to the Treasury £1m of accumulated profits from commercial and industrial leases.

Harlow Urban District Council was not set up until 1955, when the population was around 26,000, and has been consistently Labour-dominated. "The biggest problem was that in the course of a very short time, we had to provide all the various facilities that other towns have developed over a much longer period," said Mr Alan Medd, the council's bushy-browed, white-haired general manager.

The Corporation, which may be wound up around 1980, will be handing over 17,000 houses to the council next spring, and commercial and industrial assets will eventually be transferred to the New Towns Commission.

To what extent does the reality of Harlow reflect the idealism which has gone into its making—symbolized, perhaps, by the high quality sculpture by artists like Moore, Hepworth and Frim with which the Harlow Art Trust has enlivened the townscapes?

One aim, framed to differentiate new towns from housing estates and suburban development, was the creation of a self-contained and balanced community for working and living.

Ideally, therefore, a minimum of inhabitants would earn their living elsewhere. In fact, the total of outwards commuters has risen from 20.8 per cent of the workforce in 1971 to 28 per cent in 1976, according to a survey by the Harlow Development Corporation. The increase is slightly less than the 34 per cent, slightly above the 24 per cent average for the South East.

Of the 11,000-out commuters, some 4,400 worked in London (a striking 17 per cent saying that they did so for the London Underground on their pay), the rest in such towns as Hoddeston, Epping and Bishop's Stortford.

One could view this either as disappointing, or a great improvement on the pattern in London. On the latter view, as Mr David Wright, company secretary of Johnson Matthey Metals, and current president of the New Towns Industrial Groups Association, says: "Eighty per cent of employees are living within four or five miles of this factory," he said. "At our Hatton Garden branch, we have a radius of 30 miles."

Some of the firm's 200-out staff who moved to Harlow in 1954 when it was, Mr Wright recalls, still "very much wellies and bicycles", had never seen a car before. A dozen or so went back, not liking what they found.

The flow of workers is two-way: an estimated 6,500 people who work in Harlow live outside; some, because they have a car, do not, others because they prefer to live in a village or older town, or because they have found it easier to buy a house outside Harlow (the proportion of owner-occupied houses in Harlow is 24 per cent, less than half the national average but growing as tenants buy their rented accommodation).

"Employers would feel that insufficient attention has been paid to providing accommodation suitable for senior and middle management in the town area," said Mr Peter Chalmers-Reid, manager of BP's beautifully situated and designed office in 10 years ago and employing 950 people.

The Development Corporation is reluctant to concede that, as Mr Wright put it, "the management class tends to live in the surrounding villages, and some of us have found very nice houses in the town."

At Longmans, Mr Bill Barrett, director of personnel, who lived in the village of Thaxted, had formulae: "The more senior people are, the further away they live." The firm's entire board of 11 lives outside the town, he said. Mr Tim Rice, having stayed on at his Highgate home in north London, only 45 minutes away. Of the engineering staff at Longmans, 50 per cent live outside, at 50 per cent of laboratory staff and 35 per cent of supporting staff.

In any urban situation, you will find people who prefer the village life," commented Mr Bernard Perkins, chairman of the Development Corporation, slightly defensively.

Mr Stan Newens, Harlow's left-wing MP, put these middle-class predilections into perspective. "If you live in a country of 56 million people, you need urban development. Not everyone can live in the country villages." He and his large family live in a spacious if arid old house in Old Harlow, whose redevelopment deservedly won a European Architectural Heritage Year award in 1975.

Although the town gives a somewhat working-class impression, this is misleading: it is higher than average proportion of professional and managerial types, as well as of skilled workers, with a below average ratio of unskilled. Harlow's two main failures were not to secure to anyone who has visited the place, frequently. The most serious is the public transport system, which one and all concede to be a near-disaster. "It's the one respect in which people are undoubtedly less well off than in London," said Mr Newens,

MP. "It's our Achilles heel," signed Mr Len White, until recently social development officer at the Corporation.

It has been a vicious circle, with the bus-company (London Country buses, based in Reigate—so "handy", saying that demand was not high enough, and the lack of buses forcing people to buy cars or make other arrangements. The bus service, radiating spasmodically from the centre, and it is very hard to get across town. With a flat fare of 16p, many people prefer to share taxis. At Runcton, a second generation new town, the master plan was based on a figure-eight bus system, which is proving a considerable success.

Car ownership at Harlow has risen slowly to a point where just over half of all households is without one, frequently (26 per cent of those without a car choice).

The second big failure, it is widely—but not unanimously—conceded, is the town centre and its shops. Perhaps the dreariness of all those down-market chain-stores stems from the same source as the failure of the bus service: the difficulty of building for a town of 80,000 when it is only a quarter or half of that. It is one thing for a planner to see that a Brent Cross-type shopping centre might act as a magnet for new business, another for the shops to bear the losses while the magnet charges up. At Harlow, there was a dearth of what is apparently called front-end financing, providing shops before people.

Gibberd himself laid down the overall design for the centre, on somewhat Festival of Britain lines, but pioneering pedestrianism, but five or six architects and developers were involved in the commercial premises: a desolate series of three-storey buildings occupied by such firms as Burton, Timothy White, Manfield, Dolis, Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Sheaf and Simpson, John Collier, Boots, Sainsbury, Lidswoods, Marks and Spencer, Woolworth, and Times Furnishings.

A 1976 survey showed a fairly high degree of satisfaction with the food shopping in the centre. But 31 per cent thought non-food shopping was poor, and 13 per cent thought it was very poor. Among shops most missed were a wider range of clothes shops (especially a C & A branch), a department or super store of some kind, and shops specialising in books, records, hardware and do-it-yourself. The number and lack of variety of the shoe shops was widely deplored.

It is no doubt hoped that the buildings of the Harvey Centre, which some of these shops, plus some of the old houses, will be replaced by a new housing development, the Department of Environment's Inspector for the closure of two streets has been a setback. The public inquiry was held in the town centre, and it is, while the refusal of permission to build more housing for immediate occupation (the number of houses built still part of the political numbers game).

Mr Shore's thumbs-down on the extension will, however, do little to ease the difficulties in the 1980s. "No one told us to reach a stable state 10 years earlier than we had planned," said Mr Andrew Bardsley, general manager of the Development Corporation.

The eight comprehensive and 30 primary schools have suffered from the tendency of their neighbourhood to be occupied, as building of the town progressed, by couples with children of roughly the same age. Harlow's demographic structure is only gradually approaching normality. So at first there is great pressure on them, then they gradually empty. In one case, a school has been converted to adult education. But generally they are more than fully used, serving as adult education or youth centres and meeting places in the evenings and holidays. There are also heavily subsidised neighbourhood meeting rooms, used for many purposes.

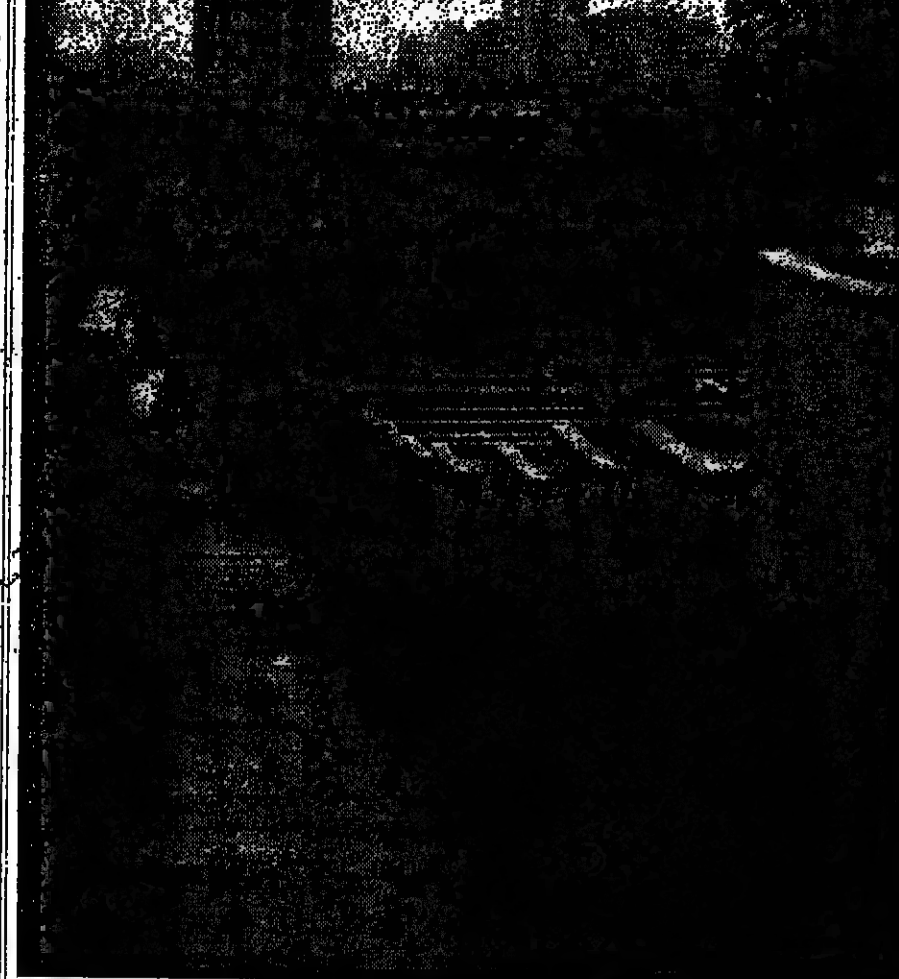
The manufacturing industries which originally made it possible for so many people to live in this relatively self-contained community are mainly in the light engineering and electronics sectors. By deliberate Corporation policy, no single firm has been allowed to dominate employment: IIT has, at 10 per cent, the largest share of the workforce. Other firms include Cossor, Revetex, Pines-Bowes, International Disks and Vintners, and Cyclax.

BP, Longman's and Rank. BP's McDougall are prominent in the office sector: a recent decision by the Chamberlain Bank not, after all, to move their headquarters from the City to a large new office building in the town centre, after firm indications that it would do so, is a keen disappointment to the town as a whole.

Much of the willingness of industry to move to Harlow has depended on good relations with the Development Corporation, where the bus has been firmly camped. A more bureaucratic approach is feared when the New Towns Commission takes over.

Vandalism is a sensitive topic in Harlow, as the Corporation is elsewhere. There is quite a lot of it, but not as much as reports sometimes suggest. "It work in a chemists, and the (outside) litter bins have been put through the window, six times in three years," said a woman eating soggy chips at Woolworth's, where the gangs was out of order yet again "due to vandalism". A youth in the Painted Lady pub described how he used to break into parked cars on a hill and roll them down it. "I'm not a criminal, but there was nothing else to do."

In fact Harlow boasts every



The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

have bought a pleasant terrace house on the edge of a pine spinney for £11,000 two years ago. They came from West Ham mainly for the schools: our daughter is seven—and her husband still works at a plant hire firm in Southgate, N London.

"In West Ham, the primaries were pretty terrible. I got racially prejudiced there, you were just living on top of them. I know it sounds wicked, but you want the best for the children. The girls at work were all born in Harlow. When you say 'You're lucky', they seem to just take it for granted."

The main housing problems concern second generation young married couples—those who were toddlers in the town's early years, and those who want to bring their parents to Harlow (usually from London) after the parents have retired. The waiting list for the second generation is over a year for 10 clearly relatives from five to six years.

Provision for the second generation was made in the original plans. But at the order of Mr Richard Crossman (then housing minister) the land was used in the mid-1960s to build more housing for immediate occupation (the number of houses built still part of the political numbers game).

Mr Shore's thumbs-down on the extension will, however, do little to ease the difficulties in the 1980s. "No one told us to reach a stable state 10 years earlier than we had planned," said Mr Andrew Bardsley, general manager of the Development Corporation.

The eight comprehensive and 30 primary schools have suffered from the tendency of their neighbourhood to be occupied, as building of the town progressed, by couples with children of roughly the same age. Harlow's demographic structure is only gradually approaching normality. So at first there is great pressure on them, then they gradually empty. In one case, a school has been converted to adult education. But generally they are more than fully used, serving as adult education or youth centres and meeting places in the evenings and holidays. There are also heavily subsidised neighbourhood meeting rooms, used for many purposes.

The manufacturing industries which originally made it possible for so many people to live in this relatively self-contained community are mainly in the light engineering and electronics sectors. By deliberate Corporation policy, no single firm has been allowed to dominate employment: IIT has, at 10 per cent, the largest share of the workforce. Other firms include Cossor, Revetex, Pines-Bowes, International Disks and Vintners, and Cyclax.

BP, Longman's and Rank. BP's McDougall are prominent in the office sector: a recent decision by the Chamberlain Bank not, after all, to move their headquarters from the City to a large new office building in the town centre, after firm indications that it would do so, is a keen disappointment to the town as a whole.

Much of the willingness of industry to move to Harlow has depended on good relations with the Development Corporation, where the bus has been firmly camped. A more bureaucratic approach is feared when the New Towns Commission takes over.

Vandalism is a sensitive topic in Harlow, as the Corporation is elsewhere. There is quite a lot of it, but not as much as reports sometimes suggest. "It work in a chemists, and the (outside) litter bins have been put through the window, six times in three years," said a woman eating soggy chips at Woolworth's, where the gangs was out of order yet again "due to vandalism". A youth in the Painted Lady pub described how he used to break into parked cars on a hill and roll them down it. "I'm not a criminal, but there was nothing else to do."

known form of cultural, hobby and social club—some 600 in all. But one could see his point. The town centre is like a morgue at night, the dance hall is expensive, the only cinema often shows only X films (though the admirable, newish theatre centre does have good films), a coffee bar has only recently opened in the centre, and many young people cannot stand youth clubs.

Green wedges do not drive out all sin. But at 45 per 1,000, Harlow's rate of indictable offences in 1975, for example, compared favourably with other large towns: Colchester's 50, and Basildon's 49, all having a lower percentage of young people. The rate for Essex as a whole was 33.8, so Harlow's was between the rural and urban rates.

Two of the town's six youth centres were gutted by arson in 1975 and 1976. But Eric Watts, the youth organiser (employed by Essex County Council, which is also responsible for all schools), believes vandalism is decreasing. He has detected a clear link between it and the standard of facilities. "If you offer cut, it will be treated as cut. Some of the housing densities are too high, and he feels. "Trouble tends to come from the more densely crowded and less serviced areas," he said.

There is no doubt that for teenagers and for young childless couples scraping along on poor wages, life in Harlow can be pretty dull if they are not inclined towards sport or group activities. But my overwhelming impression has been that those with children, particularly those with memories of overcrowded parts of London, greatly appreciate the town's myriad facilities, its housing, its schools, and its green spaces. A sample comment, from Mr Graham Berkins, aged 27 and working for the GLC in Tottenham: "It's a great place to bring the kids. So much grass, and green."

Mrs Jean Cook, with two children aged five and eight, said equally typically: "I enjoy it tremendously. There is stacks to do, and the council is tremendously good. They really look after the elderly."

(A widespread comment). The second generation probably takes Harlow's assets more for granted. That does not mean they do not benefit from them. Harlow is not Utopia. But it is a rather successful realisation of a British idea which has aroused much interest and some successful emulation abroad. On balance, its inhabitants have pleasant surroundings, better living conditions, social services and recreational facilities, and a higher chance of playing a role in a community in Harlow than in most towns of comparable population, in most parts of London and in the deprived inner areas of our major cities.

Roger Berthoud

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

known form of cultural, hobby and social club—some 600 in all. But one could see his point. The town centre is like a morgue at night, the dance hall is expensive, the only cinema often shows only X films (though the admirable, newish theatre centre does have good films), a coffee bar has only recently opened in the centre, and many young people cannot stand youth clubs.

Green wedges do not drive out all sin. But at 45 per 1,000, Harlow's rate of indictable offences in 1975, for example, compared favourably with other large towns: Colchester's 50, and Basildon's 49, all having a lower percentage of young people. The rate for Essex as a whole was 33.8, so Harlow's was between the rural and urban rates.

Two of the town's six youth centres were gutted by arson in 1975 and 1976. But Eric Watts, the youth organiser (employed by Essex County Council, which is also responsible for all schools), believes vandalism is decreasing. He has detected a clear link between it and the standard of facilities. "If you offer cut, it will be treated as cut. Some of the housing densities are too high, and he feels. "Trouble tends to come from the more densely crowded and less serviced areas," he said.

There is no doubt that for teenagers and for young childless couples scraping along on poor wages, life in Harlow can be pretty dull if they are not inclined towards sport or group activities. But my overwhelming impression has been that those with children, particularly those with memories of overcrowded parts of London, greatly appreciate the town's myriad facilities, its housing, its schools, and its green spaces. A sample comment, from Mr Graham Berkins, aged 27 and working for the GLC in Tottenham: "It's a great place to bring the kids. So much grass, and green."

Mrs Jean Cook, with two children aged five and eight, said equally typically: "I enjoy it tremendously. There is stacks to do, and the council is tremendously good. They really look after the elderly."

(A widespread comment). The second generation probably takes Harlow's assets more for granted. That does not mean they do not benefit from them. Harlow is not Utopia. But it is a rather successful realisation of a British idea which has aroused much interest and some successful emulation abroad. On balance, its inhabitants have pleasant surroundings, better living conditions, social services and recreational facilities, and a higher chance of playing a role in a community in Harlow than in most towns of comparable population, in most parts of London and in the deprived inner areas of our major cities.

Roger Berthoud

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

known form of cultural, hobby and social club—some 600 in all. But one could see his point. The town centre is like a morgue at night, the dance hall is expensive, the only cinema often shows only X films (though the admirable, newish theatre centre does have good films), a coffee bar has only recently opened in the centre, and many young people cannot stand youth clubs.

Green wedges do not drive out all sin. But at 45 per 1,000, Harlow's rate of indictable offences in 1975, for example, compared favourably with other large towns: Colchester's 50, and Basildon's 49, all having a lower percentage of young people. The rate for Essex as a whole was 33.8, so Harlow's was between the rural and urban rates.

Two of the town's six youth centres were gutted by arson in 1975 and 1976. But Eric Watts, the youth organiser (employed by Essex County Council, which is also responsible for all schools), believes vandalism is decreasing. He has detected a clear link between it and the standard of facilities. "If you offer cut, it will be treated as cut. Some of the housing densities are too high, and he feels. "Trouble tends to come from the more densely crowded and less serviced areas," he said.

There is no doubt that for teenagers and for young childless couples scraping along on poor wages, life in Harlow can be pretty dull if they are not inclined towards sport or group activities. But my overwhelming impression has been that those with children, particularly those with memories of overcrowded parts of London, greatly appreciate the town's myriad facilities, its housing, its schools, and its green spaces. A sample comment, from Mr Graham Berkins, aged 27 and working for the GLC in Tottenham: "It's a great place to bring the kids. So much grass, and green."

Mrs Jean Cook, with two children aged five and eight, said equally typically: "I enjoy it tremendously. There is stacks to do, and the council is tremendously good. They really look after the elderly."

(A widespread comment). The second generation probably takes Harlow's assets more for granted. That does not mean they do not benefit from them. Harlow is not Utopia. But it is a rather successful realisation of a British idea which has aroused much interest and some successful emulation abroad. On balance, its inhabitants have pleasant surroundings, better living conditions, social services and recreational facilities, and a higher chance of playing a role in a community in Harlow than in most towns of comparable population, in most parts of London and in the deprived inner areas of our major cities.

Roger Berthoud

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

known form of cultural, hobby and social club—some 600 in all. But one could see his point. The town centre is like a morgue at night, the dance hall is expensive, the only cinema often shows only X films (though the admirable, newish theatre centre does have good films), a coffee bar has only recently opened in the centre, and many young people cannot stand youth clubs.

Green wedges do not drive out all sin. But at 45 per 1,000, Harlow's rate of indictable offences in 1975, for example, compared favourably with other large towns: Colchester's 50, and Basildon's 49, all having a lower percentage of young people. The rate for Essex as a whole was 33.8, so Harlow's was between the rural and urban rates.

Two of the town's six youth centres were gutted by arson in 1975 and 1976. But Eric Watts, the youth organiser (employed by Essex County Council, which is also responsible for all schools), believes vandalism is decreasing. He has detected a clear link between it and the standard of facilities. "If you offer cut, it will be treated as cut. Some of the housing densities are too high, and he feels. "Trouble tends to come from the more densely crowded and less serviced areas," he said.

There is no doubt that for teenagers and for young childless couples scraping along on poor wages, life in Harlow can be pretty dull if they are not inclined towards sport or group activities. But my overwhelming impression has been that those with children, particularly those with memories of overcrowded parts of London, greatly appreciate the town's myriad facilities, its housing, its schools, and its green spaces. A sample comment, from Mr Graham Berkins, aged 27 and working for the GLC in Tottenham: "It's a great place to bring the kids. So much grass, and green."

Mrs Jean Cook, with two children aged five and eight, said equally typically: "I enjoy it tremendously. There is stacks to do, and the council is tremendously good. They really look after the elderly."

(A widespread comment). The second generation probably takes Harlow's assets more for granted. That does not mean they do not benefit from them. Harlow is not Utopia. But it is a rather successful realisation of a British idea which has aroused much interest and some successful emulation abroad. On balance, its inhabitants have pleasant surroundings, better living conditions, social services and recreational facilities, and a higher chance of playing a role in a community in Harlow than in most towns of comparable population, in most parts of London and in the deprived inner areas of our major cities.

Roger Berthoud

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

The Clarkhill area: clearly based on an interesting idea, but...

Mr Alan Medd in the town centre: dreary down-market chain-stores, and like a morgue at night

Rosemary Jenkins: from West Ham to a house by a spinney for £11,000

known form of cultural, hobby and social club—some 600 in all. But one could see his point. The town centre is like a morgue at night, the dance hall is expensive, the only cinema often shows only X films (though the admirable, newish theatre centre does have good films), a coffee bar has only recently opened in the centre, and many young people cannot stand youth clubs.

Green wedges do not drive out all sin. But at 45 per 1,000, Harlow's rate of indictable offences in 1975, for example, compared favourably with other large towns: Colchester's 50, and Basildon's 49, all



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The Soviet Union is heading into difficult times. Politically and economically there are stresses ahead which are going to test the system and its leaders. Mr. Brezhnev's health is not good, and the problem of the succession shows no signs of being solved. This week he was absent from an important meeting of the Supreme Soviet, and he has cancelled a meeting with Herr Brandt which was planned for today. Even if he is merely temporarily indisposed, his absence is a reminder that he can no longer carry a full workload. The system can run for some time under these circumstances because it suits almost everybody to have him remain as the keystone in an arch of power which might otherwise become unstable, but there must gradually be a price to be paid in terms of long-term decisions delayed or fudged.

This is particularly true in the economy, where the prospects for the next decade are not good. Some of the figures announced on Wednesday must already be discouraging for the Soviet leaders. Industrial production is planned to grow by only 4.5 per cent next year, which is below this year's plan and considerably below the annual average envisaged in the current five-year plan. Real income per capita is planned to rise by 3 per cent compared with an average of just over 4 per cent envisaged in the plan. The harvest has turned out to be about 17 million tons below predictions, which points to purchases approaching 15 million tons from the United States. None of this spells immediate

trouble but together with other factors it suggests that growth rates will continue to decline, and that the Soviet Union will have difficulty adjusting itself to new demands on its system and its resources. Until recently it could ensure steady growth by drawing on its huge reserves of raw materials and rural labour and devoting about 30 per cent of its gap to investment (compared with 16 per cent in 1975). Now the reserves of labour are drying up, raw materials are becoming more expensive, consumers are demanding more, and the system has not yet found a way of increasing productivity sufficiently to compensate. In fact growth per man hour has been declining steadily, and so has output per rouble of fixed capital, especially in agriculture. Russia is an industrialized country, with some advanced sectors, particularly in defence, but with low productivity by American, West European or even British standards. Neither Russia nor Eastern Europe has been left unscathed by the world economic problems of the 1970s.

To reverse this, the Soviet Union needs new incentives, which means more consumer goods and new systems of organization. Both require significant adjustments to the system. It also needs more modern machinery, a significant amount of which will have to be bought for hard currency. But something like half the Soviet Union's foreign currency earnings now come from oil, and there is a big question mark over its capacity to go on exporting large quantities of oil. It has huge reserves but so far they are not being found and developed fast enough. Western experts still disagree on whether a serious oil shortage faces the Soviet Union in the 1980s but some stresses seem inevitable. Even if there is enough for the Soviet Union itself, which is not certain, there is unlikely to be enough to continue earning hard currency at the present rate while also supplying the rising needs of eastern Europe, which is already having to spend about \$900 million on buying oil from other sources. And most East European countries find it even more difficult than the Soviet Union to earn hard currency. Among other things, therefore, the Soviet Union will have to decide how much tightening of belts in eastern Europe it can risk, and how much its strict economic interests must be sacrificed for the sake of its political commitment to the area.

Thus before long the Soviet Union must either find ways of making better use of its huge resources in materials and manpower, or take some fairly painful decisions on priorities between, for instance, living standards and defence. Very probably it will have to do a bit of both. The speeches of the leaders show they are aware of these problems but do not reveal how they are going to tackle them. Equally unclear is whether the system is going to prove able to provide a smooth transfer of power to a new generation.

least on the need to obtain IMF support and backing. Once again the Government's line has to be decided and prosecuted on the basis of their own judgment, though the judgment is a cautious one. The counterpart for this year of achievement, however, is that the underlying economy is still in an exceptionally depressed condition. The confidence of the consumer and of the business sector is at a low ebb. This is reflected in the sluggishness both of retail sales and of manufacturing investment in plant and machinery. The volume of exports seems once again to be falling. On the basis of unchanged policies, it is most unlikely that the economy will grow at rates that would reduce levels of unused capacity and of unemployment. We face the near certainty that, for all the undoubted benefits of North Sea oil, unemployment will remain above one and a half million for the foreseeable future.

In such circumstances there will be mounting pressure on the Government for massive expansionist measures. From certain economists and from the left of the Labour Party there will also be pressure for the introduction of a regime of general import controls in order to provide a barrier behind which inefficient re-expansion of the economy can take place. Such a policy would be disastrous. The pessimistic projections about the economy in the medium term are based on the assumption that there will be no improvement in the underlying performance. Indeed, if there is no improvement in the steady

Political activity of judges

From Mr Peter Thomson
Sir, The following statement is a summary of my prepared address to the House of Commons which I was not allowed to make on December 6. Judges have been chairmen of Committees on the Constitution of Scotland—both local and national—and have issued reports and taken part in public debates on these matters. They have acted as returning officers at parliamentary elections. And the Lord Chancellor as Speaker of the House of Lords has taken part in political activities. If issuing a report on the need and procedure for an impartial plebiscite on the constitution of Scotland is not enough to unfetter for office, Parliament has frequently sanctioned similar misbehaviour. If it is wrong, Parliament has a duty to put matters right.

No one has been able to say in what way my plebiscite activities were connected with my duties in court. This is the crux of the matter. It will be the first time a judge has been removed from office when no such connection has been made. It would thus be a dangerous precedent opening the way to secret actions and the consequent abdication of the doctrine of the independence of the judiciary. I am content to leave to what happens hereafter judgment of my personal actions in this matter, which were in any event considered by the judges to be irrelevant to the point to be decided. If not answering letters amounts to statutory misbehaviour, then I misbehave. It is not answering questions which I considered both groundless and insulting is statutory misbehaviour, then I misbehave. But the point is, in what way did my misbehaviour impede or affect my connection with my duties in court? The decision on this point will decide the future of the doctrine of the independence of the judiciary in the United Kingdom.

From Mr D. C. Cable
Sir, The press, particularly at this time of year, invites us to buy books for Christmas presents. Have you tried to buy a book for a friend? It is a particular book? No way. "We can order it." "How long?" "Four to six weeks." The retail outlets blame computers. Whatever the reason, it seems odd that a concern with books should be so inefficient. I cannot get one to a customer eager to buy. Yours faithfully, J. D. CABLE, Glen-His, 100, St. John's Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH1 1JL.

Challenge from developing nations

From Dr Rita Cruise O'Brien
Sir, One can only applaud the initiative in your article on the challenge from developing nations (William Rees-Mogg, December 12) as a step towards the creation of a better understanding of world problems. But your argument about the supposed threat to our living standards if we do not take full account of cheap manufactured exports from developing countries continues to portray an arena of confrontation which is unfortunate. You cite, for example, the electronics industry, and the unequal cost of world labour which makes imports (mainly produced "off-shore" under licence to large firms) from developing countries competitive. This small but growing manufactured export (which has in the short run been one of the most successful in the total UNCTAD list) is now threatened by a technological breakthrough in the industry which will withdraw production back to industrialized countries, as computerized processes of assembly in the semi-conductor industry have been removed from office when no such connection has been made. It would thus be a dangerous precedent opening the way to secret actions and the consequent abdication of the doctrine of the independence of the judiciary.

From Mr G. E. McWatters
Sir, I was very happy to read William Rees-Mogg's article (December 12) analysing some of the dangers the industrialized world is facing from developing countries. It is a subject that has not been given adequate attention by either of the major political parties or by the CBI and TUC. From whatever political stance you take, it is only too easy either to talk of the inefficient lame duck industries when the panacea is all out free trade or you tell the stories of unfair trading and the need to conserve employment. For the past 11 years, I have been closely involved in footwear manufacture, one of the industries sadly now in eclipse. I realize I am not alone when I talk to friends in shipbuilding, tanning and textiles. They like me are trying to plan a sensible way ahead for their companies—but too frequently amongst political friends we hear impossible thoughts and ideas which only confuse and belittle the serious work of industrial engineers and managers. I believe we as a nation have got to decide between the industries we wish to keep and those we are prepared to see go. I know that EEC rules this decision is so great that it is contrary to the national interest to be too much in the hands of a foreign supplier—remembering only too well what happened to oil and oil supplies only a few years ago. These strategic industries need government support and this must be wholeheartedly accepted by Labour, Tory, CBI and TUC and all others who are interested parties, especially the tax payer and the consumer as part of the price we must pay for our national security. The interested parties much fully appreciate why we have enjoyed an influx of cheap imported manufactured goods. The main reasons being: (a) Much higher labour costs and greater job protection than in the developing world. (b) Much higher rates of taxation to meet the cost of the Welfare State. (c) Much higher internal interest rates and financing charges in comparison with those loans and grants from bodies like the World Bank. (d) Free trade. We have handicapped ourselves out of commercial competition with developing countries, even in the home market. Surely with industries like tanning, clothing, hosiery, textiles, gloves, footwear, we should so structure quotas and government aid that at least half of our nation's requirements are made in this country. It is easy for industries to disavow—we have already seen this happen. What happens in the end event of international confrontation—surely we do not want to be the ones fighting in rear and bare foot? It is free trade that must disappear and not our industries. Yours sincerely, GEORGE MCWATTERS, 17 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, NW1.

From Mr R. A. Pullan
Sir, John Trevelyan writes (December 12) criticizing the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester for his raids on pornographic bookshops. The Publications Control Board, of which he is President, does not of course (in spite of its official sounding name) represent other than a sectional commercial interest. Its purpose of keeping its members' books and magazines within the law is presumably equally as well served by seeing that the law is ineffective, as by curbing its members' excesses. Personally, I find it encouraging that at last, after years of apparent indifference by those in authority, the Chief Constable, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, the Leader of the GLC, and others, are saying "enough". There is surely after all a distinct lack of reality in the views of Mr Trevelyan (leaving aside his commercial interest). Because even if it may be true that certain small groups of people may have found liberation from their hangups through looking at pornographic books (though there is no clear evidence of this, rather in fact the available evidence points to the contrary) and even if also a large number of adults, like Mr D. B. Taylor (letters, December 7) "simply have a taste for variety", the cost in terms of the effect on those who participate in the production of these books, of the depersonalization of sexual relationships, of the increase in infidelity, of the damage to family life, and of the spilling of so many ordinary social relationships, is so great that these other alleged benefits hardly begin to justify themselves. And curbing pornography has little in common with political censorship. In fact in so far as pornography, in its various guises, is a threat to the likelihood of real political censorship, it is a threat to the ship grows. Yours, etc, R. A. PULLAN, 4 Nelson Road, Walsand, Edl. December 14.

From Mr D. A. Acland
Sir, On December 12 you published a letter signed by the "President" of the Publications Control Board under the heading "Censorship: sale of pornography". W. H. Smith was mentioned in the letter. The Publications Control Board has been set up by publishers of this kind of material. The extent of its independence is unclear. W. H. Smith are not connected with it in any way. Yours faithfully, DAVID ACLAND, Chief Executive, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd, 10 New Fetter Lane, EC4, December 13.

Curbing the sale of pornography

From Mr R. A. Pullan
Sir, John Trevelyan writes (December 12) criticizing the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester for his raids on pornographic bookshops. The Publications Control Board, of which he is President, does not of course (in spite of its official sounding name) represent other than a sectional commercial interest. Its purpose of keeping its members' books and magazines within the law is presumably equally as well served by seeing that the law is ineffective, as by curbing its members' excesses. Personally, I find it encouraging that at last, after years of apparent indifference by those in authority, the Chief Constable, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, the Leader of the GLC, and others, are saying "enough". There is surely after all a distinct lack of reality in the views of Mr Trevelyan (leaving aside his commercial interest). Because even if it may be true that certain small groups of people may have found liberation from their hangups through looking at pornographic books (though there is no clear evidence of this, rather in fact the available evidence points to the contrary) and even if also a large number of adults, like Mr D. B. Taylor (letters, December 7) "simply have a taste for variety", the cost in terms of the effect on those who participate in the production of these books, of the depersonalization of sexual relationships, of the increase in infidelity, of the damage to family life, and of the spilling of so many ordinary social relationships, is so great that these other alleged benefits hardly begin to justify themselves. And curbing pornography has little in common with political censorship. In fact in so far as pornography, in its various guises, is a threat to the likelihood of real political censorship, it is a threat to the ship grows. Yours, etc, R. A. PULLAN, 4 Nelson Road, Walsand, Edl. December 14.

From Mr D. A. Acland
Sir, On December 12 you published a letter signed by the "President" of the Publications Control Board under the heading "Censorship: sale of pornography". W. H. Smith was mentioned in the letter. The Publications Control Board has been set up by publishers of this kind of material. The extent of its independence is unclear. W. H. Smith are not connected with it in any way. Yours faithfully, DAVID ACLAND, Chief Executive, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd, 10 New Fetter Lane, EC4, December 13.

From Mr R. A. Pullan
Sir, On December 12 you published a letter signed by the "President" of the Publications Control Board under the heading "Censorship: sale of pornography". W. H. Smith was mentioned in the letter. The Publications Control Board has been set up by publishers of this kind of material. The extent of its independence is unclear. W. H. Smith are not connected with it in any way. Yours faithfully, DAVID ACLAND, Chief Executive, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd, 10 New Fetter Lane, EC4, December 13.

From Mr R. A. Pullan
Sir, On December 12 you published a letter signed by the "President" of the Publications Control Board under the heading "Censorship: sale of pornography". W. H. Smith was mentioned in the letter. The Publications Control Board has been set up by publishers of this kind of material. The extent of its independence is unclear. W. H. Smith are not connected with it in any way. Yours faithfully, DAVID ACLAND, Chief Executive, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd, 10 New Fetter Lane, EC4, December 13.

Attack on National Front

From Mr Asquith Gibbs
Sir, Your leader (December 9) on the Labour Party's political broadcast attacking the National Front suffers from a major contradiction derived from a gross omission. On the one hand you assert that a head on attack on the National Front is wrong, implying this to be the case because of the publicity such attacks would give to the Front. And on the other hand you state the principle of the right of reply and suggest that this right has been wrongly denied to the Front. Thus you argue two things at once: the Front should have less publicity and more publicity. How is it that you present such confusing advice? I would suggest, Sir, that it derives from the debasing society technique of attempting to derive practical conclusions from abstract principles alone. Because this technique tends to ignore realities, it is not altogether surprising that there should be a substantial omission in your argument that results in your contradictory conclusions. This omission consists of ignoring the position of black people in Britain today in the face not simply of the racism which the National Front preaches, but also in the face of the discrimination and prejudice which black people suffer in all areas of life, particularly in education, employment and housing. For black people as a group there is no effective right of reply and little prospect exists for such a right becoming effective in the near future. Black people in Britain welcome efforts by white people in opposing racial discrimination and prejudice. But, while harassment of and attacks on them continue as an inevitable consequence of the overt racist policies of a party like the National Front, there is little place for debating the point which you make. Yours faithfully, ASQUITH GIBBS, Senior Community Relations Officer, Lewisham Council for Community Relations, 49 Lewisham High Street, SE13.

The firemen's strike

From Mr Charles Clisby
Sir, A quite remarkable turn of events is occurring in the public sector of wage negotiations. Never before have very senior officers come out so openly, vigorously and defiantly in support of their juniors. It reported that Brigadiers and Colonels have joined the Minister. Officers of Deputy Assistant Chief Officer rank in the London Fire Brigade joined the picket line. Senior uniformed management recognize that they have a role to play in keeping their juniors from becoming mutineers and, more, in keeping them out of the hands of extremists and from adopting the appearance of extremists. It must be remembered that the London Fire Brigade disbanded the Auxiliary Fire Service, cut the full-time service, and near decimated the Regular and Territorial armies. Morale in what remains of the British Fire Service and the Armed Forces over pay is at an all time low. Willie Whitelaw's peace formula for the Fire Service has been implemented. Why not give the fireman the 12 per cent he proposed and so get the fireman back to work, head held high, with hair cut, clean shaven face and smartly turned out in uniform once again. Give the fireman back his pride, Minister. Yours, etc, CHARLES CLISBY, Deputy Assistant Chief Officer, London Fire Brigade Headquarters, Albert Embankment, SE1.

The choice of Maplin

From Mr D. C. Cable
Sir, At the present time I am engaged, under the Rees Jeffries Studentship in Transport, at the London School of Economics, in research on the history of the search for the site for the Third London Airport. In spite of making

all possible allowance for personal bias arising out of my own involvement in the search, I find it impossible to reconcile what I believe to be the facts with a part of an otherwise good explanation (December 9) dealing with UK airports. In your article, in the article "Fast trains link Heathrow with West End", it is ironic that the choice of Maplin... might well have brought enormous economic advantages to east London and the depressed areas of the Thames estuary. It would be interesting to know from where he can produce evidence for that statement. True, remarks to that effect were made by some people, generally from the left, like Sir Colin Buchanan, were ardent supporters of Maplin; but, for every such remark, there were as many exposing the situation on which they were based. If by creating an enterprise for example a new port—some 40 miles away from existing and similar facilities, if building a massive new town to the same distance away, if concentrating all investment on the north east bank of the Thames, and thereby starving the southern bank of its fair share, can be termed bringing economic advantages to the East End, John Young may be correct. A rational appraisal of the facts points the other way, to the interpretation that Maplin would have hastened and not checked, the deterioration of the East End and Thameside, and that its cancellation was a blessing for that too long neglected area. Surely John Young does not think that the East Enders would have committed to the new job—if they had arisen at Maplin? If they moved the necessary 40 miles, what would have taken their place? A regeneration? Yours sincerely, DERRICK WOOD, Chairman, The Defence of Essex Association, The Chase, Paglesham E End, Rochford, Essex, December 9.

Buying books

From Mr J. D. Cable
Sir, The press, particularly at this time of year, invites us to buy books for Christmas presents. Have you tried to buy a book for a friend? It is a particular book? No way. "We can order it." "How long?" "Four to six weeks." The retail outlets blame computers. Whatever the reason, it seems odd that a concern with books should be so inefficient. I cannot get one to a customer eager to buy. Yours faithfully, J. D. CABLE, Glen-His, 100, St. John's Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH1 1JL.

Heavy breathing

From Commander E. K. Somerville-Jones, RN, and others
Sir, It was with interest that we read (December 13) about Commander Belton and team mounting the MOD Stairs in the crawler lane, while Admirals sailed by in the face to the sea with ease, not carrying a solution. We would be more than happy to lend our office (26th floor) to Commander Belton and associates, in order that they may become as fit as we now are. On completion of their "training", they could return to MOD, able to cruise up the stairs with ease, not overworking, but accompanying Admirals (though a respectful two stairs behind). They might even be able to carry the Admirals' heavy briefcases. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, E. K. SOMERVILLE-JONES, M. J. LAMMOTH, R. W. W. CRAIG, P. H. W. B. ELYTH, C. J. STALL, Royal Navy Presentation Team, Room 2607, Empress State Building, East Coast SWS, December 13.

Insulating houses

From the President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Sir, The proposal to spend £320m on improving the thermal insulation of houses is praiseworthy. Even Nature gives her support. In that most of the materials to be used for the purpose can be manufactured with a comparatively low expenditure of energy and are durable. Consequently there is a good prospect that the energy expended in completing the project will be more than recovered in due course, provided that the tenants who benefit do not take advantage of their low disbursement rates by using the house flowers and by learning to enjoy a 30°C ambience. I am confident that the Energy Secretary will regard this first serious large-scale attempt at energy saving within the country as only a beginning. There are other ways in which even greater savings can be made, and I trust that the government will not be deterred from exploring these possibilities because they are less likely to make the headlines. Every manufactured article consumes energy both in the production of its raw materials and in

its conversion to the usable finished product. There is considerable scope for reducing this energy input by careful choice of materials, by designing to reduce or obviate machining and, by the elimination of redundant processes. Planning for longer product life may create problems but sooner or later they too will have to be faced. My Institution is, in fact, arranging a two-day meeting next March under the heading "The Materials Question". It will not set out to advance the frontiers of materials technology, but to draw attention to the fact that it makes no sense to hold endless debates on the energy problem while ignoring the ways in which materials are won and used. Let us hope that interested government departments will take advantage of the opportunity to explore with us further ways in which to save energy on a large scale, not by vast expenditure of money, but by exploiting new engineering techniques. Yours faithfully, HUGH FORD, President, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, SW1.

essential to a free society: that free enterprise is a necessary, though not a sufficient, condition for freedom. I suggested that democracy could not alone safeguard civil liberty because while it answers the question, "Who should make the laws?" it does not answer the question, "What limits should there be to the power of the law-makers?" I argued that only a pluralist society can be a free society and that socialist pluralism is a contradiction in terms. In reply, Mr Benn shipped every argument. He asserted that democracy would protect civil liberty and that, anyway, civil liberty is simply a label for middle-class privilege. It seems to me that the subject deserves fuller discussion. For this reason, I would welcome an invitation from any suitable body to debate the topic with Mr Benn or any one of his Cabinet colleagues on a public platform. I would make available to my protagonists, in advance, a copy of my written argument and would accept rules designed to elicit the real issues. Yours faithfully, KEITH JOSEPH, House of Commons, December 14.

From Mr R. A. Pullan
Sir, On December 12 you published a letter signed by the "President" of the Publications Control Board under the heading "Censorship: sale of pornography". W. H. Smith was mentioned in the letter. The Publications Control Board has been set up by publishers of this kind of material. The extent of its independence is unclear. W. H. Smith are not connected with it in any way. Yours faithfully, DAVID ACLAND, Chief Executive, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd, 10 New Fetter Lane, EC4, December 13.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Working towards new monetary targets, page 21

Pessimistic view of jobs outlook in Bank of England secret document

By Melvyn Westlake.

A secret Bank of England document, which foresees no "acceptable" way of substantially reducing unemployment in Britain for several years, has been revealed in *Tribune*, the newspaper of the left wing of the Labour Party.

The *Tribune* report seems certain to cause a political storm and sharpen the debate over the demand for generalised import controls.

The author of the secret document, who is a Bank of England staff economist, apparently argues that to reduce unemployment to below the one million mark in the 1980s—that is, an average annual growth rate of less than 4 per cent—would mean disaster for the trade balance because British industry could not supply the extra demand, and imports would be sucked in.

According to the *Tribune* report, the document says that even a more modest rate of growth—of between 3½ and 4 per cent—could bring unemployment to 1.1 million within four years—rejected.

Both the Treasury and the Bank of England are said to believe that export-led growth of more than 5½ per cent per annum would place intolerable strains on manufacturing output.

The report quotes the document as saying that "we are driven to conclude that, falling 'unconventional' policies to correct the balance of trade, the scope for reducing unemployment in the medium term is relatively limited, despite the assistance of North Sea oil. All that can be hoped for is a 'small but welcome fall' in unemployment."

By "unconventional" policies the document appears to be referring to import controls along

German rescue measures fail to rally dollar

By Caroline Atkinson.

Foreign exchange markets appeared yesterday to reject German measures aimed at holding down the soaring Deutsche mark against the dollar.

Sales of dollars began again almost as soon as the German Federal Bank announced the measures in the afternoon. After rising and falling erratically the dollar closed little changed from Wednesday's record lows.

In New York the pound closed at \$1.8502, compared with \$1.8478 the previous day.

Germany's measures consist of a half point cut in the discount rate and controls on inflows of speculative funds into the country.

Before the Federal Bank's press conference the dollar picked up quite sharply. Dealers were expecting an announcement of significant controls

which would revive the dollar and covering themselves in the event the measures were something of an anti-climax.

Many people believe that the dollar has been driven down further than makes economic sense. But no one in the markets is now willing to back that view by buying dollars.

In the past two and a half months the dollar has lost over 10 per cent of its value against the yen and the Swiss franc, and 7½ per cent against the Deutsche mark.

Since the beginning of this month the pressure on the mark has intensified. It has risen by nearly 4 per cent against the dollar in the last two weeks. This has become an increasing source of anxiety in Germany since it will hit at the profitability and growth of exports.

However, the attempts of the German and other European governments to win American support for a large and coordinated intervention in the markets have failed.

The Carter Administration hopes the dollar's fall will encourage the German and Japanese governments to expand their economies. If they do not, their growth will be slowed down by the rise in their currencies.

In Tokyo the bank of Japan yesterday demonstrated its willingness to keep purchasing vast amounts of dollars to prevent the American currency from declining further against the yen. Local dealers estimated that the bank absorbed between \$750m and \$800m as the turnover in the spot market swelled to \$883m, the highest volume in about six years.

The British Government has been standing on the sidelines to some extent. The pound has not risen so much against the dollar as have the yen, mark and Swiss franc. This means British competitiveness with regard to those countries is actually improved by the dollar's decline.

Sterling's effective exchange rate did rise slightly yesterday from 63.4 to 63.6, although it closed down 10 points against the dollar at \$1.8465.

When the market loses confidence in a currency it is extremely difficult to turn sentiment round. Most dealers expect the dollar to come under continuing bouts of pressure.

Its decline is putting great pressure on the European currency "snake" because the weaker currencies within it are not rising so strongly as the mark.

Mr Park to leave British Leyland in the new year

By Clifford Webb.

Mr Alex Park, 51, chief executive of British Leyland until Mr Michael Edwards was appointed full-time chairman six weeks ago, is leaving the group early next year. His departure has been widely predicted within the industry since his effective demotion to the position of an executive vice-chairman with much reduced responsibilities.

In statements last night both men acknowledged that the new relationship was unlikely to prove successful. They insisted, however, that they were parting on friendly terms.

Mr Edwards said: "Alex Park and I have agreed that he will leave British Leyland in the first quarter of the new year. Over the past few years Alex has been committed to the company and has made great efforts to achieve the objectives which were set. In the event there have been management changes, including my own appointment of full-time chairman."

"In all the circumstances we have come to the conclusion that the role he has recently taken up is unlikely to work out in the long term and so he will now pursue his career outside the company."

"On behalf of the board and all his many friends and colleagues in British Leyland I wish him every success in the future."

Mr Park was not himself available but a statement issued on his behalf by the company quoted him as saying: "I am sad to be leaving British Leyland but I believe that my departure is in the best interests of the company and my own career."

He remained on the best of terms with Michael Edwards and I would like to take this opportunity of wishing him and everyone else at British Leyland all the best for the future. Mr Park does not appear to have a new job yet although according to friends he has received a number of approaches.

A colleague said last night: "I think it has been obvious to everyone that Alex was placed in an impossible position. It is not the first time that Mr Park has been placed in a difficult situation. In mid-1975 Lord Ryder took him from the comprehensive section of finance director and thrust him into the limelight as chief executive of a British Leyland rescued from the brink of bankruptcy by extensive government intervention."

It was a tremendous set-up for a man who although acknowledged to be one of the best financial directors in the industry was a complete novice in the political jungle which surrounds the company's relationship with the parent National Enterprise Board and the Department of Industry.

He was given a ready-made team of executives and a business plan chosen and mapped out by Lord Ryder. A more experienced administrator would only have accepted such a task after a great deal more bargaining than Mr Park is known to have engaged in.

The original intention was to shield him from political manoeuvring by appointing a part-time chairman of wide experience. In practice this proved unworkable and was finally dropped with the arrival of Mr Edwards as the first full-time chairman.

The vacant post of executive vice-chairman will be filled by Mr David Andrews, the present managing director of Leyland International. Mr Peter McGrath, finance director of Leyland Truck & Bus, will act as managing director of Leyland International.

Federal Bank introduces controls to check cash inflows

From Peter Norman Frankfurt, Dec 15.

As well as announcing cuts in leading interest rates and moves to neutralise some of the "hot money" that has flown into West Germany in the past fortnight, the German Federal Bank's central council decided today on a partial reintroduction of exchange controls. It will no longer permit non-residents to buy German domestic securities with maturities between two and four years.

At a press conference after the meeting, Dr Otmar Emminger, the Federal Bank president, announced that Germany's bank rate, which has been pegged at 3.5 per cent since September 1975, would be cut to 3 per cent from tomorrow. The Lombard rate at which banks can borrow from the Federal Bank against collateral is being cut to 3.5 per cent from 4 per cent.

To counteract the effects of the inflows of foreign funds, the domestic liquidity, the council decided to raise the minimum reserve rate for foreign held liabilities in commercial banks.

From the beginning of next year German banks will have to deposit 20 per cent of their foreign-held liabilities in non-



Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German Economics Minister (left) with Dr Otmar Emminger, central bank president and Dr Hans Apel, Finance Minister after yesterday's meeting of the central bank council.

interest bearing accounts at the Federal Bank, compared with 12.75 per cent at present. The minimum reserve rates for time deposits are being increased to 15 per cent from 8.95 per cent and those on savings deposits to 10 per cent from 5.55 per cent.

At the same time new inflows of foreign funds will be channelled into the Federal Bank's non-interest-bearing accounts as a result of a new regulation whereby 100 per cent of the growth of the bank's foreign liabilities from January 1, should be placed in a special minimum reserve account.

The Federal Bank's council also found the time to set a money supply target for 1978.

Accordingly the Federal Bank will aim for an average growth of 8 per cent in its central bank money stock next year, compared with 1977.

The target is unchanged from that for this year, implies a rise of between 5 and 7 per cent in central bank money, between the fourth quarter of this year and the final quarter of 1978.

After the meeting Dr Emminger said the foreign exchange markets were wrong in their assessment of the Deutsche mark. The 10 per cent revaluation of the mark against the dollar since June and the 7

Sir Harold finds report on property crisis 'a bit thin'

By Andrew Goodrich-Clarke Financial Editor.

An account of the 1973/74 property crisis by the Bank of England has disappointed the Wilson Committee which commissioned it. Sir Harold Wilson, who is leading a major investigation into the financial system, yesterday described the Bank's report as "a bit thin" and "mainly historic."

He indicated that further and "more probing" work would be required if the report was to meet the committee's objectives, which were to analyse why the secondary banking and property crisis, "distortion" occurred; to identify the consequences were and what they still are.

Sir Harold was introducing an interim "progress report" on his committee's work, which so far has been concerned with the provision of funds for industry. Work on this stage of the inquiry is still going on and unlikely to be completed until Easter. But it was already clear, Sir Harold said, that the problem was not one of supply of funds but the fact that the cheques are not being signed.

So far the committee had been able to come up with a "unanimous" report on an assessment of the evidence. It was possible that some form of interim report containing recommendations would be produced early next year, but by no means certain.

Meanwhile, the committee saw its role as being a catalyst; a point which had already been demonstrated by early action by the Government to help small companies following evidence to the Wilson Committee that a financing gap exists in this area.

The committee has no objection to changes taking place during the period of its inquiry, and was quite happy to make recommendations on "what was left at the end of the day," said Sir Harold.

Work on the second stage of the investigation—to examine closely the actual functioning of the financial sector, no pressure for early consideration had been brought on the committee. Sir Harold nevertheless promised "objective" consideration.

Meanwhile, important issues were being raised with the committee, among them EEC Commission suggestions that Britain was operating a foreign exchange control. It is to be suggested that anyone can set up as a foreign exchange dealer regardless of experience and ability then this could raise very serious questions, Sir Harold said.

Wider scheme for sterling financing of exports will end clearers' monopoly

By Christopher Wilkins.

A new scheme which will allow British banks to increase their sterling financing of exports, while avoiding a significant rise in Government refinancing, was outlined yesterday by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

The new arrangements will take effect from April 1 and involve replacement of the present refinancing formula with a new and more flexible one.

In the first instance the clearing banks, which at present have a monopoly of export credits, have agreed to extend the proportion of export financing which they carry on their own books.

Until last year the clearers took into their own portfolios export loans backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department up to an amount equal to 18 per cent of their current account balances.

Thereafter, all loans were refinanced by ECGD. Last year operation would be about £320m.

The latest scheme is not intended to affect the currency financing scheme introduced in the end of last year, under which banks were encouraged to disinvest virtually all their big buyer credit business in foreign currency.

But to the extent that it allows the banks to step up their own sterling lending for up to five years it will clearly add an additional flexibility to the currency scheme.

The uncertainty is how far the banks will want to increase their sterling lending of up to five years. Although lending under ECGD guarantees is risk-free it is of long maturity, illiquid and poses problems of matching deposits with liabilities.

However, the banks have said they will be able to provide the necessary level of finance, and the admission of new participants will broaden potential loan sources.

Private sector to qualify for European loans

By Malcolm Brown.

The Department of Industry is introducing a scheme to facilitate private industry borrowing from the European Investment Bank. It will guarantee borrowers against exchange rate losses, thus putting private borrowing on a level with the state industries which get cover through the Bank of England.

This facility has not existed for private borrowing with the result that the bulk of last year's £260m United Kingdom borrowing from the investment bank went to nationalised industries.

Provision will be made in the scheme to bring smaller companies within the ambit of the EIB: up to £20m has been set aside to be channelled through government departments which will provide loans of less than £2.5m—the present lower limit set by the EIB.

Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said yesterday that the scheme resulted from an initiative by the Prime Minister.

Earlier this year, as president of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, Mr Callaghan had asked the European institutions, including the EIB, to consider how they could encourage investment in the community to provide opportunities for reducing unemployment.

The Minister said that the scheme would operate under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972, and apply to employment-creating projects in manufacturing industry in the special development and development areas and in Northern Ireland. It will be reviewed towards the end of next year.

"The bank is prepared to make loans for 50 per cent of the cost of fixed assets of the project up to their normal maximum of £50m," Mr Williams said. "They do not make loans of less than £2.5m."

"I am pleased to say, however, that we have made special arrangements to enable the smaller companies to take loans from £30,000 upwards."

Under the special arrangements agreed with the bank, loans from £30,000 to £2.5m will be made through the appropriate government department which will provide a guarantee against exchange losses and, where necessary, a commercial guarantee of repayment to the bank.

The department said yesterday that the rates of interest likely to be charged by the EIB would be 7½ per cent for 7-year money; money at 10 years would cost around 8 per cent. The Government's charge for the exchange risk scheme would be about 1 per cent per annum.

In the Commons yesterday Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, announced a new insurance scheme for large overseas projects worth £50m or more.

Hill Samuel will shift banking thrust overseas

By Ronald Pullen Banking Correspondent.

Hill Samuel has embarked on a big reorientation of its activities away from the United Kingdom towards the international merchant banking field. These changes were underlined yesterday by a clutch of boardroom changes designed to provide the bank with the management structure to underpin the shift in emphasis.

Sir Robert Clark, at present group chief executive, is moving away from the day-to-day operations of the merchant bank subsidiary, of which he remains chairman, to "concentrate on the affairs of the group as a whole."

Stepping into his shoes as chief executive of the merchant bank is Mr John Elton, a former chairman of Alcan Aluminium (UK), joining him on the domestic side will be Mr Richard Lloyd, at present chief executive of Williams & Glyn's Bank who will head up the merchant bank's United Kingdom division.

To highlight the increased importance that is being given to the overseas side, Mr David Clarke and Mr Mark Johnson, who are at present joint managing directors of Hill Samuel Australia, are joining the main board, and Mr Christopher Castleman is to become managing director of Hill Samuel's South African operation.

Business Diary, page 21

OFT studying road top pacts

Nine companies have been sent notices by the Office of Fair Trading under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976, requiring them to provide details of alleged price-fixing agreements in the supply of road surfacing materials, known in the trade as black top.

It is understood the OFT inquiries were helped by a former executive

Japan's new growth target of 7% welcomed by US

Washington, Dec 15.—Japan has adopted a 7 per cent economic growth target for the year starting April 1. It was announced today at the conclusion of United States-Japanese economic talks.

Mr Robert Strauss, America's international trade negotiator, said this was a "very positive step" in Japan's efforts to reduce its current account surplus and to resolve other problems with the United States.

"We are encouraged," he told a press conference, but added that America and Japan had not resolved numerous basic economic issues. He also said that the tariff reductions and other steps announced thus far by Japan were "still inadequate" to meet the needs of both countries.

He held out the possibility that America and Japan would hold another round of bilateral negotiations in Tokyo in January, but he stressed that he did not intend to go to Japan for further talks unless such meetings could produce meaningful results. "If we close the gap, I would look forward to Tokyo."

Mr Nobutaka Ushiba, Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs, said he hoped that his country's commitment to reduce its current account surplus in international payments would permit the yen to stop appreciating against the dollar and find a reasonable level.

He added that Japan's surplus might be reduced to a low level within two years.



Sir Rowland Wright, retiring chairman of ICI, who is to be succeeded by Mr Anthony Blinn, as chairman of Associated Portland Cement, Mr Blinn, who is 66, was appointed chairman in October, 1975. He will be stepping down from the chairmanship and from the board in May. Sir Rowland, who is 67, will join the APCM board as a non-executive director on January 1. He retires as chairman of ICI on March 31. Mr A. D. Stirling and Mr K. W. Court have also been elected to the APCM board with effect from January 1.

£3,000m support for British Rail

By Michael Bailey Transport Correspondent.

British Rail receives support of £3,000m in the new Transport Bill published yesterday. This is twice the sum provided in the last measure of its kind, but ministers said yesterday that the difference was primarily due to inflation.

The £3,000m can be spent over an unspecified number of years, subject to parliamentary approval, but the rate will be constrained at about £350m a year in 1978 terms as set out in the Transport White Paper. Earlier this year, it was emphasized.

The Bill also provided for transfer of control of Freightways to British Rail with no addition to the railways' capital debt, and for a capital reconstruction of the National Freight Corporation, which Sir Daniel Pettit, its chairman, last night described as "less than adequate."

Cope Allman International Limited

An international group of companies engaged in packaging, engineering, fashion and leisure.

Highlights from the Chairman's Report on Year ended 2nd July 1977

- * Pre-tax Profits near £10M
- * Further Growth in Exports
- * Strengthened Balance Sheet
- * High level of Capital Spending to continue

Against a 25% uplift in sales, profits increased by over 50%. The dividend is increased by 10%, the maximum permitted. Earnings per share (before exceptional items) rose from 7.71p to 11.43p. Capital expenditure reached £9.5m and the continuing substantial investment programme should safeguard the future prosperity of the Group.

Louis Manson, Chairman
27 Hill Street London W.1.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 200.77 + 0.27
The FT index: 472.1 - 1.9

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	
	buys	sells	
Australia \$	1.67	1.65	
Canada \$	23.75	23.75	
Belgium Fr	64.75	61.75	
Canada \$	2.07	2.02	
Denmark Kr	11.26	10.86	
Finland Mk	7.85	7.65	
France Fr	163.90	163.90	
Germany DM	4.12	3.90	
Greece Dr	77.00	73.00	
Hong Kong \$	8.25	8.00	
Italy L	1640.00	1580.00	
Japan Yn	263.90	438.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.46	4.24	
Norway Kr	9.92	9.56	
Portugal Esc	80.80	76.00	
S Africa R	159.25	153.25	
Spain Pes	163.90	163.90	
Sweden Kr	9.07	8.71	
Switzerland Fr	3.99	3.77	
US \$	1.89	1.84	
Yugoslavia Dn	37.25	34.75	

Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1431.4 (previous 1437.4). Equities were quiet. Gilt-edged securities scored gains. Dollar premium 94 per cent (37.29 per cent).

Reports, pages 23 & 24

On other pages	
Business appointments	23
Appointments vacant	28, 29
Wall Street	24
Bank Base Rates Table	24
Annual Statements:	
Cope Allman	19
Manganese Bronze Holdings	24
National & Commercial Banking Group	22
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard	20
Vaux Breweries	21
Interim Statement: Wilkinson Match	20

British Aerospace is offered major role in American airliner project

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Aerospace is considering an important and highly-advanced civil aircraft manufacturing deal proposed to it by McDonnell Douglas, the big American company.

The McDonnell Douglas package contains three important constituents:

- 1—Global marketing, but particularly in North America, of the ES 146, a British 70/100-seater airliner, the design of which has been completed, and which is now on a "back burner" at the British Aerospace works at Hatfield, Hertfordshire.
- 2—Joint initial development work on a second-generation supersonic airliner for 1995, with 273 seats, a 5,000 nautical mile range, and the advantages over the existing Concorde of quietness and profitability.
- 3—Joint development, with the West Germans, of a new 160 to 180-seater, subsonic ATMR (advanced technology medium-range) airliner to tap a world

market estimated at 3,000 aircraft over 10 years.

It is the third project which is vital to the near and medium future of the British aircraft industry. British Aerospace has already made it clear that it wants to be involved in such a project and has been having lengthy discussions with the French, Germans and Dutch about partnership.

British Aerospace has its own design, the X-11, but has recently shelved it in favour of joining in on the French A200. But many problems remain to be solved before such a joint project goes ahead, in particular persuading the French to accept British leadership of the project.

The McDonnell Douglas proposition has the great attraction for Britain of linking this country's aircraft industry firmly in with the American airliner market.

The United States company has sold 1,000 of its DC9 airliners to 62 operators around the world. Many of these would

become customers for the new ATMR airliner.

It has already been broadly designed by McDonnell Douglas and contains many advanced features, such as a supercritical wing, composite materials, and digital avionics. Engines would be a version of the Rolls-Royce RB 211—the clipped 535.

But there would be a great deal of design work in the pipeline for British and German partners. McDonnell Douglas has made it clear to the board of British Aerospace that it does not wish to see British as a tin-bending subcontractor, and that it would be happy to see this country having leadership of projects on a rotating basis.

McDonnell, British Aerospace and the Germans would share the project work in roughly equal thirds and would finance their own portions. France, with whom McDonnell is disenchanted after an abortive partnership to build a successor to the unsuccessful Mercure airliner, would not figure as an initial partner.

Specialist chemicals spending boost urged

By Peter Hill

Sharp increases were urged yesterday in capital investment by companies involved in the manufacture of specialised organic chemicals during the next few years.

The call was made in the first report prepared by the sector working party for specialist chemicals as part of the Government's industrial strategy and will be considered at the meeting of the National Economic Development Council in February.

According to the report, new fixed capital spending on all organic chemicals has amounted to an average of about £160m a year in the past five years.

More than £20m of this should have been spent on specialised organic materials. The working party noted that although a considerable increase was required, spending had been constrained by the high costs of some crucial basic materials, and the financial constraints placed on smaller chemical companies.

Products covered by the working party are high value organic chemicals, which sell from about £1 a kilo. They represent the link between the basic petrochemicals of the upstream sector and the downstream products which include pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs.

United Kingdom sales are estimated at about £400m a year but this is a narrow base. The working party said that the objective should be to balance the trade of the specialised organic sector by the early to mid-1980s.

To achieve this the report said, British exports, which have been rising at about 1.5 per cent annually faster than those of West Germany, would have to rise another 4 per cent. Total sales could then be roughly doubled in real terms over the next 8 years.

Local authority borrowing

From Mr T. W. Sowerby

Sir, Mr Stephenson's suggestion in his article of December 12 that local authority borrowing should in future be centralized takes us back to World War Two and its aftermath when local authority borrowing requirements were mainly supplied by the Public Works Loan Board. I doubt very much if local government would want to return to these straitened times and the main reason is not, in my opinion, financial but the one proffered by Mr Stephenson—their independence.

Recent years have seen the entry of central government into the local authority arena in a big way. Capital spending is almost completely controlled, government grants are fixed annually and subject to cash limits and we now have the possibility of an octopus-like intrusion into rate levies and authorized annual increases through a unitary grant system. It is not widely realized just how much central control of local affairs is going on.

To add the nationalization of local authority borrowing on to present control is another step towards the majority of the elected members of the local authority associations. Independence means a great deal to them and their record is internationally applauded. The recent voluntary code of practice has effectively demonstrated their desire to control their own destiny.

Even if the cost of local authority debt could be reduced by an average of 1 per cent—

and the reasoning behind this argument is open to some doubt—the financial ramifications between gainers and losers would be considerable. However, the main issue would be whether a further nail should be driven into the future of local self-government. Should we now be looking forward to a reduction, rather than an extension, of the government's stranglehold on our centuries-old local government institutions—to be completed by 1984?

Yours faithfully,
T. W. SOWERBY
(recently Borough Treasurer, London Borough of Bromley, Butler Hill Ltd, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9HN, December 12.

As Mr Stephenson points out, interest rates on government borrowing are brought below local authority interest rates partly by the capital gains tax concessions on gilts. But those concessions are part of the real cost of government borrowing.

If local authorities had to borrow exclusively from the government through the Public Works Loan Board, much greater rigidity would be imposed on them. The increased demand for funds from the central government would have the effect—not necessarily marginal—of pushing up the cost of its own borrowing. Abolition of the local authority market could significantly increase the total cost of public sector borrowing.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC WOOD,
The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS, December 12.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted at the mid-month make-up date:

	M1	M2	M3	Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate
1976				
Nov	18.3	40.5	8.8	17.0
Dec	18.7	40.4	3.9	8.8
1977				
Jan	18.3	39.7	3.1	-3.4
Feb	18.5	39.3	3.5	-1.6
Mar	18.5	39.3	-3.6	-10.1
Apr	18.2	40.1	18.7	8.2
May	18.3	40.4	17.0	13.1
Jun	18.3	40.7	28.0	16.7
Jul	18.3	41.2	19.5	12.0
Aug	20.2	41.3	22.0	9.5
Sept	21.1	42.2	34.3	15.2
Oct	21.5	42.9	35.8	17.6
Nov	21.9	43.2	41.5	19.8

MONTHLY CHANGE IN STERLING M3 AND DOMESTIC CREDIT EXPANSION £m

	External	Non-Domestic	Domestic	Annual Growth
May	+253	-77	+219	+385
Jun	+303	+146	+258	+707
Jul	+508	-940	+139	-293
Aug	+75	-218	+74	-69
Sept	+883	-812	+65	+126
Oct	+741	-374	+69	+399
Nov	+296	-223	+216	+288

Growth limits: 1977/78
Sterling M3: 8.13%
DCE: @7.700m

Italy payments surplus

Milan, Dec 15.—Italy's balance of payments showed a surplus of \$5,000m (€22m) in November, according to provisional figures announced by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

Leyland Truck and Bus division to build £33.7m technical centre and test track

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Truck and Bus yesterday announced plans to build a £33.7m technical centre and test track at its Leyland, Lancashire, headquarters. Together with projects announced earlier this year the state-owned commercial vehicle maker has now committed more than £100m of capital investment under Mr Des Picher its new managing director.

This is the department's biggest programme announced so far and the speed with which it is being undertaken contrasts sharply with the delays in Leyland Cars investment plans, where yet another internal review is being carried out.

Since the formation of British Leyland in 1968 the profitable truck side has been

starved of capital to bolster up the ailing car operation. One of the areas in which it has fallen behind is the development of new models.

It has been handicapped in this work by the lack of advanced test facilities and laboratories. The existing Leyland test track was laid down during the Second World War for tank-testing.

Plans have already been announced for a new £31.8m truck assembly plant at Leyland which will double output of vehicles of over 28 tons.

Mr Picher said yesterday: "By spending more than £55m in the north-west we are proving our determination to modernise Leyland to a standard equalled by few of the major world commercial vehicle makers. This will ensure that our profitable truck and bus business becomes

even more profitable in the future.

"Our plans in Lancashire complement the extensive facility expansion programme we have already announced in our Scottish operations based on Bathgate and Scotstoun, affecting our lighter truck models and agricultural tractors.

"The technical centre is itself vital if we are to introduce rapidly new models as extensively tested and proved before being introduced.

The centre will be on 150 acres at Moss Side, owned by Central Lancashire Development Corporation. The test track is already out to tender. Work at Moss Side which is 13 miles from Leyland's headquarters, will start shortly with the £19m first phase due for completion in 1980.

8 pc drop in crude steel production

Production of crude steel by the British Steel Corporation and private sector companies this year is expected to total about 20.5 million tonnes, a fall of 8 per cent on last year and about the same level as in 1975.

This latest production estimate was made yesterday in the monthly survey prepared by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

Last month's output averaged 358,900 tonnes a week, and in October 402,500 tonnes a week—18 per cent lower than a year ago.

Washington puts off decision

Washington, Dec 15.—The United States International Trade Commission by a vote of three-to-two, today postponed until January 2 a decision on whether to order an investigation of steel imports from western European countries.

ITC sources said that the commission would make public a staff report on allegations that steel producers in the European Community were engaged in unfair import competition.

Forecast of mortgage rate cut to 9 pc soon

Mortgage rates could be cut by as much as 1 per cent in January, Mr Rex Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance Building Society, said yesterday. His personal prediction, however, was that the rate would be reduced by 5 per cent to 9 per cent and the investment rate by 1 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.

Channel: advantages of an immersed tunnel

From Professor A. L. L. Baker

Sir, Sir Eugene Melville (letter, December 13) supports the construction of a tunnel to cross the English Channel in preference to a bridge.

I agree with him, but it is important to study alternative types of tunnel. Two possible solutions are either (a) a 33-mile long rail-tunnel, connected to the 1972 rail (b) the construction of a 22-mile long immersed tunnel, containing four road-lanes and two rail-tracks.

Such a plan was welcomed by a Channel pilot, who clearly preferred lighted islands to submerged sandbanks, at a discussion held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1972.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. L. BAKER,
Smartus Professor of Concrete Structures and Technology, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Design, Department of Mechanical Engineering, London SW7 2BU, December 13.

Polish ship 'dumping'

From Mr Keith Thomas

Sir, As our Polish ships contract is clearly dumping, I presume there will follow a reciprocal agreement to import some of those cheap European shoes and clothing from which we have been "protected" for many years.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH THOMAS,
11 Myrtle Road, Bristol, BS2 8BL, December 13.

'Honest' pricing for diesel fuel


From Mr John Engleheart

Sir, A recent letter advocates the retention of a punitive price for diesel road fuel on the grounds that fair competition between fuels would favour the import of cars made in other countries where diesel engine manufacture is more advanced than here.

This seems to me a dubious and slightly immoral argument. Diesel fuel has every right to be sold more cheaply than petrol, since it is less refined and is consequently safer to handle and store. We are also told that the exhaust emissions from diesel engines in proper condition are preferable on environmental grounds to those from petrol-driven cars. Furthermore, diesel is in any case the standard fuel for heavy transport and gives more miles per gallon.

Surely there is everything to be said for an honest price policy and perhaps that might be an incentive to the British manufacturers to attempt something new in this field.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ENGLEHEART,
Kiln Hall, Bowdley, Worcestershire DY12 3AY, December 13.



Wilkinson Match

Interim Report

Half Year ended 30th September, 1977

Pre-tax profits increased by 20%.

Group Results—unaudited	1977 £'000	1976 £'000	Full Year 1976/77 £'000
TURNOVER	93,673	88,578	182,698
OPERATING PROFIT	8,994	7,528	15,289
INTEREST	1,771	1,496	2,943
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	7,223	6,032	12,346
TAXATION			
United Kingdom	1,076	727	2,095
Overseas	2,631	2,361	4,223
	3,707	3,088	6,318
PROFIT AFTER TAX	3,516	2,944	6,028
MINORITY INTERESTS	859	726	1,448
ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS (before Extraordinary Items)	2,657	2,218	4,580
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic	11.73p	9.77p	20.18p

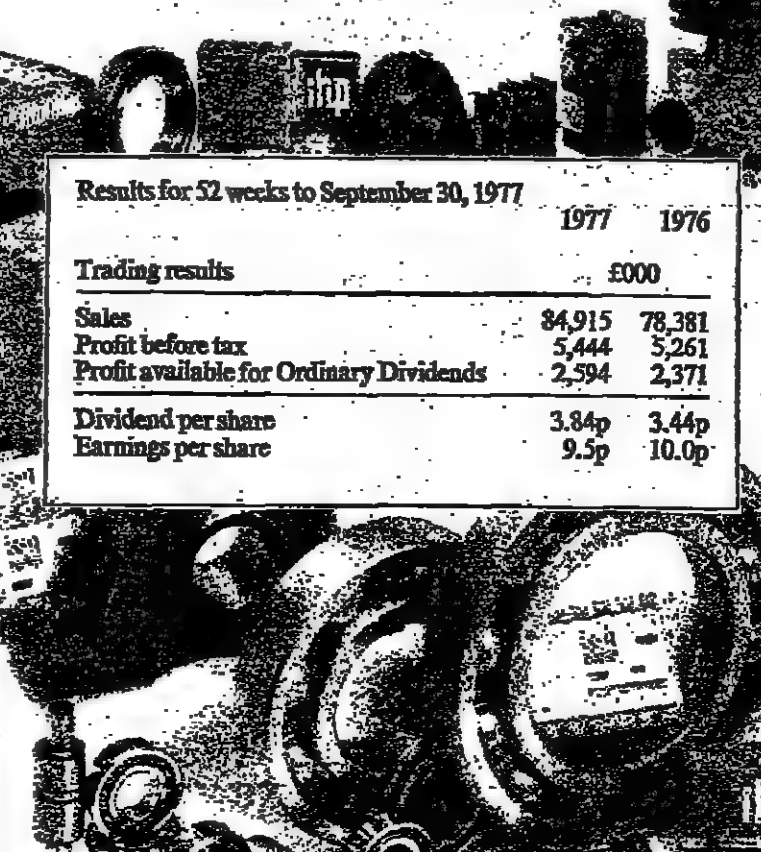
Dividend
The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.7817p per share for the year to 31st March, 1978, which, together with the imputed tax credit, is equivalent to 5.7295p—an increase of 10% as compared with the previous year. This dividend will be paid on 1st April, 1978 to shareholders on the register at 17th February, 1978, and will absorb £247,000 (1977—£758,000).

Wilkinson Match is an international company manufacturing and marketing Consumer Products and Safety and Protection equipment.

Registered office: 13 Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, London W1Y 5LB

RHP looking for volume increase

- SALES volume maintained with an increase in exports of 18%.
- EXPORTS now account for 22% of total factory deliveries.
- BEARING margins suffered from severe world competition but RHP is well placed to obtain higher sales and good earnings when the market recovers.
- MTE, the electrical company, had an excellent year. Increasing sales and profits should continue to be generated.
- PHILIDAS, the fastener company, although profitable, operated below capacity.



	1977	1976
Trading results		£000
Sales	84,915	78,381
Profit before tax	5,444	5,261
Profit available for Ordinary Dividends	2,594	2,371
Dividend per share	3.84p	3.44p
Earnings per share	9.5p	10.0p

RHP's profit before interest and tax was £6.7m compared with last year's £6.5m. The pre-tax profit was £5.4m, including £1.5m from MTE, compared with £5.3m last year, including £1.3m from MTE. Sales increased to £84.9m compared with £78.4m last year, MTE accounted for £7.1m compared with £6.2m.

Capital investment has continued at the high level of £6.5m following a period of sustained expenditure. In the current year investment will be only half that figure and no cash outflow on current operations is expected.

A final dividend of 2.40p is proposed, the maximum increase permitted, making a total of 3.84p and compared with 3.44p in 1975/76.

The Secretary of State for Industry asked the Board to release Sir William Barlow to take up the appointment of Chairman of the Post Office. The new Chairman is Mr. John Eccles who took over on October 1, 1977. Since the formation of RHP in 1970 the objective of creating a strong viable British-owned bearing company has been achieved. In addition the company's base has been broadened by the acquisition of MTE and by developing other activities. RHP is now a name known all over the world and respected by customers and competitors.

Any substantial increase in world activity following the present long recession is expected to appear rapidly in the gross and net margins earned by RHP.

Copies of the Report are available from the Secretary, Ransome-Hoffmann Pollard Ltd., PO Box 7, Chelmsford, Essex.

218140

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Meeting the money supply targets

Just when a degree of calm appeared to have returned to the gilt market, there was the Bank of England yesterday announcing that money supply had in fact been growing not just faster than planned but even faster than the previously published figures had suggested. Indeed, adding back the £400m odd of misclassified public sector deposits pushes up the growth in sterling M3 so far this year to around 8½ per cent, or nearly 15 per cent on annualized basis.

All, however, is not quite as bad as it seems. Those deposits will have been run off by early January and the full year outcome for monetary growth will not, apparently, be any different to what it would otherwise have been had the deposits never been placed in the system or misclassified.

That leaves us with an annualized growth rate for sterling M3 after seven months of the financial year of 13½ per cent. Given the size of the likely undershoot in PSBR and the fact that delayed wage settlements and tax rebates are probably slowing the upturn in consumer spending and therefore the industrial demand for bank loans, money supply may now finish the year within a whisker of the original target. Meanwhile, the second letter of intent to the IMF is giving little away about next year's likely money supply targets, though the fact that the ceiling has not been raised above £3,600m may relieve some.

Distillers

Pressures from the EEC

Distillers' stock market rating currently hangs largely on the eventual outcome of EEC deliberations about its dual pricing policy. So the stock market remained unimpressed yesterday about news of a near 40 per cent pre-tax profit increase to £74.3m in the first six months. Severe distortions in the half-time trading figures caused by advance United States buying ahead of the anticipated United States dock strike have further clouded the picture with the result that the shares shed 5p yesterday to close at 170p.

A sales increase of 7 per cent to £401m reflects a fairly severe volume drop in the United Kingdom as evidenced by a duty charge of under £120m compared with £145m last time while ex-duty sales overseas have risen 23 per cent to £172m.

One view is that the European Commission's view on dual pricing had already been discounted in the share price. An adverse ruling requiring the group to raise domestic prices by as much as 50p a bottle could result in some loss of share in United Kingdom markets but these now account for no more than 14 per cent of DCL's total Scotch whisky sales.

For itself DCL is not prepared to take a decision on pricing policies until the Commission's findings are published but it reports that any resolutions should have no appreciable effect in the short-term.

Whatever the level of United Kingdom spending this Christmas full-year profits should be comfortably in excess of £150m to provide a p/e ratio of around 8½ while the yield is over 6 per cent. And with price increases in both home and overseas markets likely to improve profit margins next year the present rating could provide buying opportunities.

Associated Engineering

Slowing down

Associated Engineering's unsuccessful bid for Serck earlier in the year always had the look of an attempt to buy growth through acquisition as internal growth eased. In the event Serck's own potential growth looks uncertain while after an explosive couple of years AE looks to be admitting that it is slowing down too.

As with many other engineering groups AE is not finding it particularly easy to move to a phase three settlement with its

workers, and the doubts over satisfactory solutions to wages claims is a major factor in assessing first half profits. But the management's caution in forecasting extends beyond that to a view that profits growth in the current year will not be as fast as in previous years.

However, the group is at pains to stress that there was no real slow down in sales growth (at constant exchange rates) between the first and second halves of last year, and the one point fall in pre-interest margins to 11.8 per cent can largely be explained by the effects of the Lucas strike.

The worry seems to be that the changes of sales mix with the growth of higher margin diesel engine and replacement part components has now largely been worked through and future gains will have to come from breaking into new higher value top-range markets, which might prove a difficult and slow process.

Profits improved by 55 per cent last year to £32.5m, comfortably beating the forecast of at least £30m, and it would clearly be unreasonable to expect growth to continue at that sort of rate.

Undoubtedly the 8 per cent rise in production of trucks and buses in the United Kingdom and a further growth in replacement parts, making up for a drop in lower margin business in aircraft components last year, had a big impact on the results. In the current year it is not expected that there will be any significant growth in truck and bus production in the United Kingdom but there is likely to be a rise in United Kingdom car registrations.

There are doubts as to whether this will be taken up by imports or by improved production of home manufacturers, but either way margins on original equipment are not so great as on replacement parts. However, it is too early to write off Associated Engineering as a growth company, given that it could achieve a 15 per cent rise in profits in the current year.

Even so, a yield of 6 per cent at 117p and a p/e of 8.6 in the current climate for engineering shares looks under pressure.



● The indifferent market rating of Charterhouse, whose chairman is Mr Nigel Mobbs (above), is due largely to its unexciting mix of banking and industrial interests, which have always looked unhappy bedfellows, and a failure to perform at the profits level.

Those reservations are apparent in the latest full year figures although pre-tax profits up from £7.4m to £8.5m broadly matched market expectations.

The banking and distribution activities have done markedly better and insurance broking and development capital would have done so but for sterling's weakness, but the construction interests have turned out to be the Achilles' heel this time round.

Here the Charcon subsidiary has been laid low by the downturn in the construction industry and despite profits from the rest of this side operating losses of £1.04m have been sustained against last year's £1.2m profit.

For 1978 the hope is that Charterhouse will get on an even keel. The indications are more promising than for some years with construction losses likely to be over, and there should be a maiden contribution of £1m, rising to £2m in 1979, from the Thistle stake.

With a little luck that should mean £12m pre-tax at Charterhouse next year which should lower the historic p/e ratio of just over 10 at 59p by some 3 points. Meanwhile, retentions of only £262,000 has meant only a maintained distribution this year though the yield is still usefully above the market average at nearly 9 per cent.

of pear trees down to £2.50. London Zoo quotes turtle doves at 54 each. French hens (red jungle fowl) are up at £12.50, because although we heard of a game breeder allegedly willing to sell them for as little as 50p a pair we never managed to contact him. Colly birds are not so common as almost unobtainable. They are blackbirds and have to be avary bred if they are to be sold without contravening the bird protection laws. This year they are reckoned at £10 each.

Geese and swans, supplied under strict conditions by the Wildfowl Trust, are £27 and £32.40 a pair respectively and up in both cases.

The milkmaids, at minimum unit rates, are £7.80 each for an eight-hour day and it is already known that they will be dearer from January 20.

With the drummers and pipers, though, we save again, because the Musicians' Union now accepts that a private engagement such as ours might qualify for the minimum four-hour engagement fee of £11.55, a concession which realises a total saving of £400.30.

With such seasonal goodwill about, the true lover might be prepared to allow that on the last two days the lords a-leaping (given the maximum expenses allowance they could claim as London residents for attending the House of Lords, unchanged at £13.50) and the ladies dancing constitute a cabaret, upping the musicians' pay by £2.31 a head.

■ The top brass at Williams & Glyn's continue to vote with their feet. After rather too

The sooner Christmas comes, the happier financial markets are going to be. They have been living on their nerves for the past couple of months, frantically trying to come to grips with a money supply that had started to grow rather faster than the Government's projected ceiling of 13 per cent for the financial year to next spring.

The monetary authorities, faced by the prospect of a self-feeding crisis as waning confidence threatened their ability to sell the government debt necessary to restrain monetary growth, grasped the nettle in late November.

They managed a sharp upward correction in short-term interest rates on the grounds that interest rates, driven steeply downwards in the period ahead of the sterling float, had fallen to levels that were too low for domestic considerations.

Although the authorities did as the market had hoped and pushed minimum lending rate up from 5 to 7 per cent in one move, there were inevitably fears that rates might have to rise still further.

In the event, the Bank was able to quell these fears by a fortnight's statement. It indicated that no further correction to rates was called for. Ten days ago, on the back of some rather more encouraging banking statistics, it was able to hint that the market's impasse and resume gilt sales on a significant scale.

With a little luck the temporary crisis of confidence is now over, although yesterday's statement accompanying the November money supply figures indicates that the money supply

has in fact been growing rather faster than the previously published figures reveal, at an annualized rate approaching 15 per cent.

The mystery public sector deposits that were wrongly classified as inter-bank money and, therefore, wrongly counted out of the statistics, will in fact have liquidated themselves by mid-January and should have no bearing on the full year money supply outcome.

Taking this to be the case, money supply growth to date is running at about 13½ per cent on an annualized basis, still slightly above the projected ceiling. It is still early days but there does now seem to be a reasonable possibility that sterling M3 growth for the full 12 months will finish up as close to the 13 per cent ceiling as is likely to worry no one.

Although the public sector borrowing requirement is going to be rather higher in the final months of the present financial year than it has been to date,

John Whitmore

Towards new monetary goals

‘It is still early days, but there does now seem to be a reasonable possibility that sterling M3 growth for the full 12 months will finish up as close to the 13 per cent ceiling as is likely to worry no one’

it is still going to be less in the second half of the year than was generally thought likely a couple of months ago.

In addition, the sharp rise in bank lending in October now looks as if it was exceptional—partly reflecting borrowing to purchase government certificates of tax deposits—while the latest trends in industrial production suggest that bank borrowing by industry may now be rather longer to pick up than originally forecast.

In short, things look rather more comfortable for the authorities over the rest of this year than might have seemed likely only a matter of weeks ago. That said, the authorities still stress that monthly money supply figures could be erratic, while it remains to be seen to what extent the situation could be complicated by domestic developments on the labour front or by any external developments resulting, for instance, from the latest German moves to deter currency inflows. Increasingly, then, attention

is starting to focus on prospects for 1978-79. So far, however, there is a limited amount of information to work on. The second letter of intent to the IMF, published yesterday, adds little in itself and the Government, understandably, at this stage, is giving little away on the kind of money supply targets it is expecting to set.

What the letter does at least do is soothe the nerves of those who had been fearing that the Government might have been after a reflationary package of £3,000m in the spring and, as a result, an upward revision of the previously indicated ceiling for the public sector borrowing requirement of £8,600m.

That said, there is still going to be much debate over the coming months as to whether even £3,600m is not too high. At the moment it looks as if the Government will have room for up to £1,800m of “give-aways” next year, but there are those who feel that it should be appreciably more cautious and should be going for a PSBR

much closer to the present forecast of about £5,800m.

The basis for this caution is quite simply the monetary implications that could follow from it. The fear is that a public sector borrowing requirement of up to £8,600m is too large, given that projected economic growth of 3 per cent or so is likely to increase the private sector contribution to monetary growth quite significantly.

The Bank of England warned against too large an increase in the PSBR in its *Quarterly Bulletin* published yesterday. It could, the Bank argued, lead either to excessive monetary growth or, if the money supply was to be controlled, to higher interest rates, which would tend to negate the fiscal stimulus that had been applied in the first place.

Therein, of course, lies the dilemma and it is a pity that the Bank, seemingly more prepared to speak its mind in public these days, is not yet prepared to spell out in rather more detail what it feels the happy medium to be. What the Bank did say, however, was that the monetary posture next year should, while accommodating a moderate rate of real economic growth, be such as to take full account of the need for inflation to be reduced.

Rolling monetary targets should give the Government greater scope to achieve this aim, but it will need a strong political will. Just how far there is still to go might be judged by the new monetary targets set by the West Germans—8 per cent and on a higher projected economic growth rate than the United Kingdom.

Bringing the fruits of research to light

The real world of engineering industry is not the one that light years away from the world of academic research. Industry complains that the academic research is irrelevant; university researchers scorn industry (and the National Research Development Corporation) for not immediately applying the new knowledge straight from the PhD thesis.

And yet there is a need for research to be applied in industry. The problem is not a lack of knowledge to the real needs of engineering. There are many ways of attempting to do this, some of which are very much better than others.

It is unrealistic to take the results of one good research project and wonder why industry does not make better products.

Even when this problem is narrowed down to what is known in the present fashionable phrase as “technology transfer”—the transfer of existing knowledge obtained in one field to a new use in another—there are a number of options to be considered.

Both the complexity and a key weakness in the present processes of transfer were illuminated earlier this week in a lecture to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers by Mr Michael Neale, a consulting engineer.

The processes of acquiring knowledge and of applying it are generally separate activities, involving different people in different parts of the organization. Thus there is a gap to be bridged, but it is not a simple matter of picking up knowledge from A and putting it down at B.

In trying to match problems with solutions it is in general not a good idea to start with a solution and then try to find a problem to fit it. But, even when starting in the right direction with a real problem and then seeking solutions, it is a mistake to assume that all will be well if only the one right research project is found.

This point was driven home by Mr Neale's real-life example. The problem was to produce a design method for a certain category of journal (shaft) bearings. To gain an understanding of all facets of the technology involved the results of no fewer than 70 separate research projects were needed.

These covered such aspects as oil film thickness and temperature, oil flow conditions and amount of misalignment and shaft deflection, load-carrying capacity, oil film power loss at high speeds and so on. The relevant research had come from university, industry and from laboratory sources in Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan, Romania, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

This multiplicity is not uncommon. Combining parts of the results of 50 or more research projects is quite typical for the solution of many industrial problems. Mr Neale points out. The example quoted was for a fairly simple engineering component—the argument applies to more complex machinery and complete machines and complete plant are involved.

Thus it is completely unrealistic, Mr Neale argues, to take the results of one good research project and wonder why industry does not adopt it to make new and better products. It is essential to start from the practical industrial need and then look widely in the research field to collect the fully relevant information.

As for the general process of technology transfer, this can be either “vertical” or “horizontal”. Vertical transfer includes the flow of information from

universities and research laboratories to industry; from a technologically advanced sector of industry to a less advanced sector; and from a technologically advanced country to a developing country.

Horizontal transfer, by contrast, implies a move across at the same level of technological development, such as that between two companies which are already using broadly similar kinds of technology. It takes place via conventional channels of communication—articles in technical journals, discussions with suppliers and so on—and is a well-established process.

The vertical route can provide the greatest benefit, but demands the greatest effort. The transfer can be made by the movement of individuals, who take the knowledge with them; by a licence agreement under which a particular innovative product, or by the publication of knowledge which has been condensed and prepared into a form suitable for problem-solving.

Individual movement is limited. There are, for example, few people in research establishments who

are motivated to move out into the more disturbed environment of commercial industry—and who, if they did move out, could communicate effectively with the engineers already there.

The transfer of innovative products, systems, etc., is limited. Not many innovative artefacts are available and suitable for direct transfer into wealth-creating industry.

It is the third transfer technique, that of providing processed or evaluated data in readily usable form, that Mr Neale sees as having the greatest potential for helping industry and encouraging the practical use of research results. Up to now, he says, this technique has been under-exploited.

One successful exploiter of the technique is the Engineering Sciences Data Unit, London, an offshoot of the Royal Aeronautical Society, which publishes a wide range of “data items”. Full-time professional engineers produce evaluated data based on research results (and on original work of their own), which are then available for use by designers. Other examples are the pro-

duction of technical handbooks (on general subjects such as tribology) and the transferred work of certain research associations and consultants.

The resulting output could, for instance, be an analysis of the performance (eg, the wear of the cylinders) of internal combustion engines. Expressed in graphical form, this could show the relationship of wear rate to the size and type of engine. Similar analyses could give effective understanding of whole areas of technology across a very wide range.

Mr Neale believes that this concept of part-processed, evaluated data as a midway reference between research and industrial use could be better promoted by the professional engineering institutions and the universities and polytechnics. At present the institutions tend to concentrate on publishing and discussing research papers; while research PhDs tend to narrow rather than broaden the mind.

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

VAUX BREWERIES

“Beer sales during the summer have been good”
reports Paul Nicholson, the Chairman.

In December 1976 the company announced a change of financial year-end from April to September and the extension of the year to the 1st October 1977. These results therefore cover a period of 17 months and for comparison purposes the unaudited figures covering 12 months to 1st October 1977 are also shown below.

● Pre-tax profits for 12 months to 1st October 1977 show an increase of 18% over comparable figures for the previous period. A final dividend of 11.539p per Ordinary share (the maximum permitted) is proposed for payment on 13th February 1978 to those on the register on 16th January 1978.

● Beer sales during the summer showed an increase of some 5% over last year. Sales in Scotland have been better than the general trend and Lorimer's beers are proving increasingly popular. Since the year-end we have launched a new beer in north-east England called Sunderland Draught Bitter, available in cask, tank or keg.

● Swallow Hotels made excellent progress and the policy of limited diversification, started some years ago, is proving itself.

● Our capital expenditure programme, involving some £30 million in the next few years, is on stream. Our new lagering equipment in Sunderland should be ready in time for next summer's trade and we hope to open the new wing at the Royal Scot Hotel in the spring. We have negotiated adequate facilities to meet our requirements and these together with our normal overdraft and borrowing facilities, are adequate unless unforeseen opportunities arise.

● The biggest cloud on the horizon is the danger that, for political reasons, we may not be able to implement necessary price increases. Improved productivity should keep our wage cost per unit within the government's guidelines, but many other costs continue to rise fast.

● We propose to divide our existing £1 Ordinary shares into shares of 25p each which will not only bring us into line with most of our industry, but should also make it easier to market our shares. In addition, plans are in hand for a profit-sharing scheme whereby employees can become shareholders in the company.

● We are the only independent brewery with headquarters and pubs in the north-east of England. We are not too large to lose contact with either our customers or those who work for us. In addition we aim to play a full part in the local communities in which we do our business and on whom we depend for our success. With these policies we believe the outlook is good.

Comparative Figures

	Year to 30 Apr 74 (audited) £000	Year to 30 Apr 75 (audited) £000	Year to 30 Apr 76 (audited) £000	17 months to 1 Oct 77 (audited) £000	Year to 1 Oct 77 (unaudited) £000
Turnover	36,200	44,450	56,550	93,850	67,750
Profit before Tax	3,808	3,893	4,423	8,242	5,738
Available for shareholders	2,054	2,023	2,241	4,137	2,882
Capital employed	32,619	38,540	41,721	46,250	46,250

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Sunderland on 3rd February 1978. Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Vaux Breweries Limited, The Brewery, Sunderland SR1 3AN

Business Diary: Something to sing about?

It may be Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Conservative MP who is claiming that this will be the most expensive Christmas in living memory, but according to the indicator published annually in *The Times*, Christmas 1977 could be the cheapest since 1973.

The cost of the true lover's Christmas, supposing he or she actually bought all the gifts enumerated in the song “The Twelve Days of Christmas”, has plummeted by 23 per cent, or £1,107.40, since last year. It now stands at £3,802.50.

The improvement in true love's economic outlook this year may be partly to do with the fact that the World Wildlife Fund, which usually compares the figures, was too busy this year. Business Diary, obliged to compile the index itself, found cheaper sources of supply in some cases and haggled for money-saving bargains in others.

Our biggest coup was in persuading Ballet Rambert that 11 ladies dancing would not be required for a whole week, since they appear only on days 11 and 12. The ballet is much in demand at festivals and now accepts short engagements, so its bill for 11 ladies was cut from a proposed £798 to £206 at a stroke.

We also saved on the five gold rings. The World Wildlife Fund bought wedding rings at 59 each, but this year we discovered it would be possible to get golden dress rings at only £5, a total saving of £160 over the eight days on which they are included in true love's presentation pack.

Services are up at £5 each, but the advent of cash-and-carry garden centres brings the price

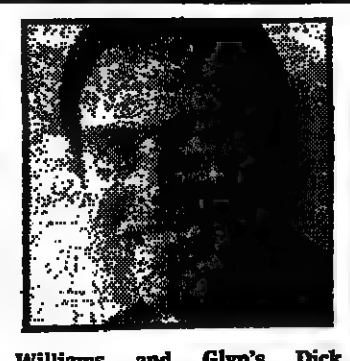
of pear trees down to £2.50. London Zoo quotes turtle doves at 54 each. French hens (red jungle fowl) are up at £12.50, because although we heard of a game breeder allegedly willing to sell them for as little as 50p a pair we never managed to contact him. Colly birds are not so common as almost unobtainable. They are blackbirds and have to be avary bred if they are to be sold without contravening the bird protection laws. This year they are reckoned at £10 each.

Geese and swans, supplied under strict conditions by the Wildfowl Trust, are £27 and £32.40 a pair respectively and up in both cases.

The milkmaids, at minimum unit rates, are £7.80 each for an eight-hour day and it is already known that they will be dearer from January 20. With the drummers and pipers, though, we save again, because the Musicians' Union now accepts that a private engagement such as ours might qualify for the minimum four-hour engagement fee of £11.55, a concession which realises a total saving of £400.30.

With such seasonal goodwill about, the true lover might be prepared to allow that on the last two days the lords a-leaping (given the maximum expenses allowance they could claim as London residents for attending the House of Lords, unchanged at £13.50) and the ladies dancing constitute a cabaret, upping the musicians' pay by £2.31 a head.

■ The top brass at Williams & Glyn's continue to vote with their feet. After rather too



Williams and Glyn's Dick Lloyd: one into three wouldn't go.

many property losses during the secondary banking crisis for the liking of the careful Scots, the parent National and Commercial Banking group has effectively allowed its other bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the whip hand in running W & G's southern end of the banking group.

The first wind of these changes came when NatCom chairman Sir James Blair-Cunynghame moved into the driving seat at Williams & Glyn's and established a Royal Bank management team which left the Williams & Glyn's people out in the cold. Soon after, Alex Ritchie and John Morgan, second and third in the command chain, skipped away. They were followed by Ian Logie, who looked after international banking.

The latest departure is that of Dick Lloyd, the chief executive, whose appointment to Hill Samuel as deputy chairman, as part of its restructuring to face the new challenges in the merchant banking world, was

announced yesterday. For Lloyd, a 49-year-old career banker, the Hill Samuel opportunity came at a time when he was considering what to do now that the top job in Williams & Glyn's was not to be vacant for some years.

Having joined the old Glyn, Malls bank—a celebrated training ground for bankers—a quarter of a century ago after Oxford and the Army, Lloyd moved up swiftly and headed the merger in 1968-69 which spawned the NatCom group.

■ A less than festive time for Teddy Thompson, who this week takes over from Robert McNellie as chairman of The Brewers' Society.

Thompson, the chairman and managing director of W & A (McNellie is with Guinness), comes in as the brewing industry is once again under the legislative searchlight: the question is, can he make a break with past form, whereby the society is more social than anything else?

Two things happen today. Thompson will head a delegation who have been summoned by Roy Hattersley, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Secondly, four other Government departments—Health and Social Security, Education and Science and the Scottish and Welsh Offices—weigh in with a White Paper on Education and Health. More inquiries are promised.

This document could be taken by a minister, Hattersley, for example, as recommending an increase in the price of alcohol

as “Alcoholism and the abuse of alcohol generally are a cause for concern”.

Between 1970 and last year, however, the White Paper points out, the price of beer as well as of wines and spirits—all of which brewers purvey—fell, compared with advances in real per capita income.

Hattersley wants to see the brewers' report to the White Paper but about another document, the up-to-date last of the decade's Price Commission report that appeared in July.

This, if anything, supported the brewers' case for a penny or so on the pint in the new year, although the trade would be agast at any artificially high increase for social reasons, particularly if all the money were attributable to duty increases.

But the commission's report unexpectedly reopened the old controversy about the tied house system, amply covered by the Monopolies Commission in 1969.

The point is, however, that the Brewers' Society had no idea that the commission was going to reopen this issue. Thompson and his chief spokesman, the deputy chairman of Adfield Breweries, Derek Holden-Brown, will be attacking the report's scope and conclusions, but late in the day and with little history of influencing legislation anywhere near as effectively as the numerically and financially slighter temperance lobby.

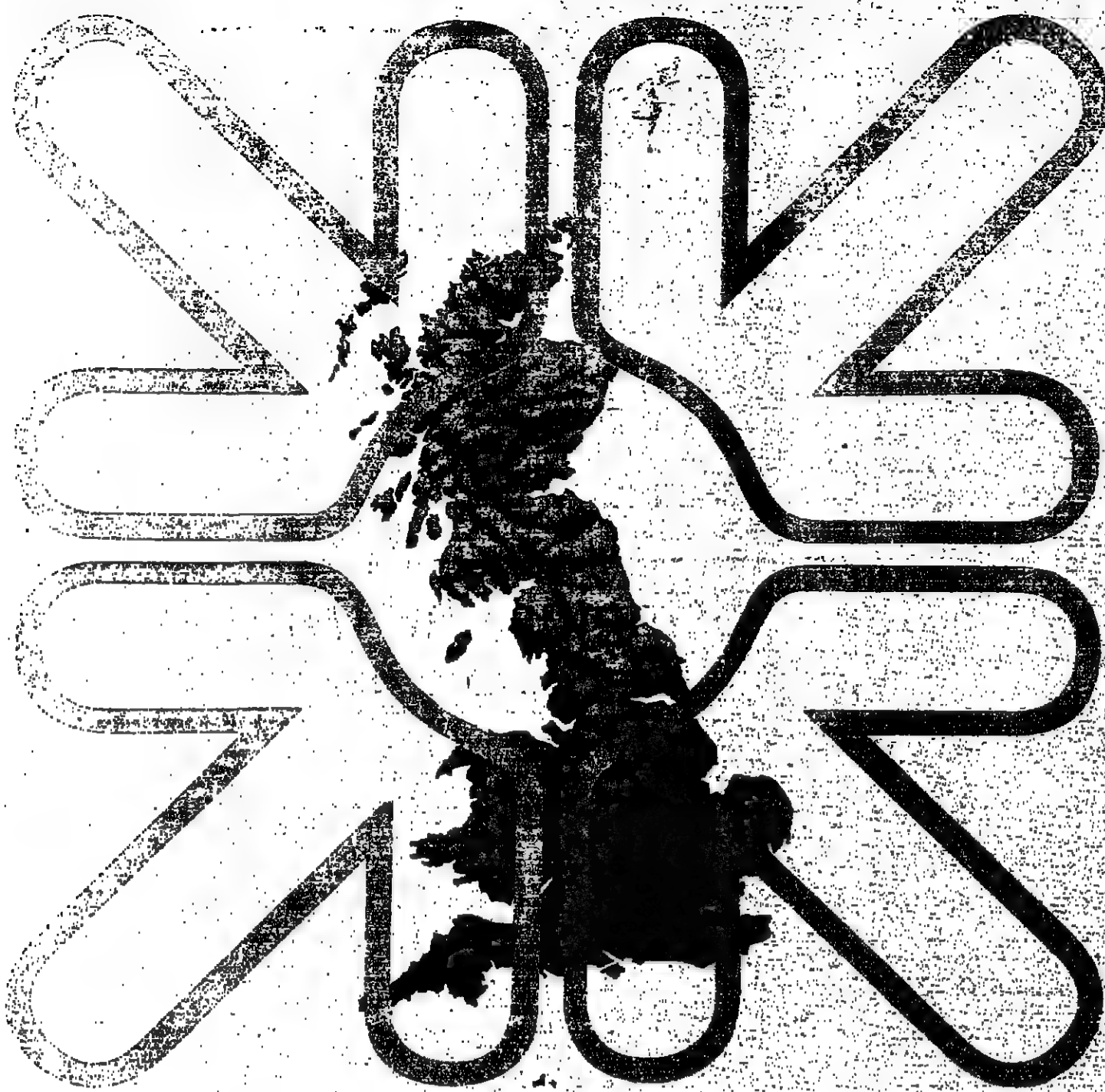
The chief sanitation officer for the City of San Francisco is a Mr Grotto.

National and Commercial Banking Group LIMITED

The Royal Bank of
Scotland Limited



WILLIAMS & GLYN'S
BANK LIMITED



Symbol of our Strength

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of National and Commercial Banking Group Limited will be held in the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, 12th January 1978, at 12 noon. The following is from the Statement by Sir James Blair-Cunynghame, OBE, LLD, DSc, Chairman of the Board.

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The relatively modest increase in profits for the twelve months has been achieved against a background of depressingly stagnant demand for bank credit and a lower average base rate for the year of 10.71 per cent. which masks dramatic movements in the actual base rate during the year. The average margin between base rate and retail deposit rate was slightly narrower for the year, but was considerably wider in the last six months. Against this background of sharp changes in interest rates the underlying sluggishness in the economy was reflected for the Group in a growth of average sterling deposits by 9 per cent. and of average sterling advances by only 6 per cent. over the year.

Total costs rose by about 12 per cent. compared with 17 per cent. in the previous year, reflecting not only the lower inflation rate but also the determined efforts by the Group's two member banks to contain costs in every way and their adherence to the policy of income restraint.

Royal Bank of Scotland Group: The operating profit, excluding the share of associated companies, was £34,050,000 or 8 per cent. higher than the previous year. The economic recession, which was slower to affect Scotland than other parts of the United Kingdom, has had a more marked impact during the past year and bank lending has thus been somewhat depressed. No material improvement is anticipated for the immediate future. Competition for the provision of financial services in Scotland has continued to intensify.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Group: The operating profit, at £21,898,000 excluding the share of associated companies, shows an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous twelve months. The process of improving the branch network to meet customers' needs has been continued.

THE ECONOMY

There has been a remarkable change in the economic scene since this time last year as evidenced by a strong recovery in sterling, a balance of payments that has moved into surplus, interest rates dramatically reduced and the forecast inflation rate pointing steeply down towards single figures on an annual basis. Most of these trends have shown a marked and almost embarrassing acceleration since the end of July when sterling was allowed to move away from the dollar.

This striking turnaround is principally due to important changes of opinion in two areas. First, the overseas view of the United Kingdom economy started to change following the Government's undertakings to the IMF, from the obvious determination of the trade unions and employers to restrain incomes and finally from the growing evidence that the benefits to our economy from North Sea oil were starting to materialise and on a larger scale than many had anticipated.

Secondly, and associated with this greatly improved international rating, we have begun to revise our own opinion of ourselves and of our future. This is hard to measure but it is critically important nevertheless. The best evidence of this is the broad recognition by almost every household not only that continuing inflation at the rates we have experienced in the past few years is potentially erosive of all the standards upon which our lives have traditionally been based but also that it could ultimately lead only to destruction. Nevertheless, despite these most significant changes in what others think of us and what we think of ourselves, it is of the highest possible importance to understand that there are but few real signs yet of improvement in the key areas of our economy.

THE SCOTTISH ECONOMY

After a period in which the relative performance of the Scottish economy continued to benefit from oil activity the current position and the outlook are now again dominated by features common to the whole of the United Kingdom. Indeed there are now signs in Scotland that the market both for manufacturing industry and for the important construction sector is, if anything, weaker than for the United Kingdom in general and unemployment has continued to rise faster than the national average.

THE FUTURE

Thus although it is possible that some measure of success is within sight, to achieve it will mean much hard work and even then we shall only be on the early stages of the road to recovery. But even an orderly return to free collective bargaining and adherence thereby to the policy of voluntary restraint would not of itself bring about the improvements in productivity per head and in industrial production which are so critical to our future prosperity. The outcome will not emerge quickly nor can it be forecast easily over the short term. It is essential to continue the process of informing and educating people about the changing society and world in which we live, but apparently simple solutions to our problems or generalisations regarding our situation are mostly superficial and often misleading.

15th November 1977.

Salient Figures

	1977	1976
Group profit before taxation and extraordinary items	£64,095,000	£57,720,000
Profit after taxation but before extraordinary items	£30,162,000	£27,884,000
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	13.4p	12.4p
Dividend per 25p ordinary share	2.6329p	2.3573p
Deposits and customers' current accounts (including notes in circulation)	£3,455,933,000	£3,306,633,000
Total assets	£3,882,571,000	£3,677,529,000

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's full Statement may be obtained from The Secretary, National and Commercial Banking Group Limited, 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.

FINANCIAL N

Stock markets

Gilts do

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

The market

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts dominate with early gains

With equity bargains marked at their lowest level of the year—just 3.572—the day belonged to gilts.

Continued enthusiasm over the November share figures and an encouraging Bank of England bulletin sparked some early demand at the long-end where most stocks quickly went half a point better. But the interest was not sustained and even money supply figures indicating a slowing down of growth made little impact on the market. The day's gains had been pared to three-eighths. Short dates were unchanged to one-eighth better.

Though a little above the worst of the close counties were still a little under their overnight levels with the FT index just 1.9 off at 472.1 after touching a low of 469.7.

Dealers said the background economic news, though helping to sustain the tone, made little positive impact on a market becoming more and more influenced by festive activities.

Shipping shares in general and P & O in particular took a knock after Lord Inchiquin's gloom remarks on trade in the group's own newsletter. The key question now is the extent to which the market's profits forecast of £400m against £444m should be downgraded. Some were talking yesterday of £35m, or less, and the shares were marked down 4p to 110p.

In spite of the general lethargy many of the leading industrial managers gained a few pence. Typical were Bechem 5p to 67p, Unilever 4p to 55p, Fisons 3p to 57p and ICI 2p to 357p. An early fall. Once again results brought some activity to the shares sector where figures a little below expectations lowered Distillers 3p to 40p but Vaux jumped 1p to 36p on profits and a share split. Another pleasing with a statement was Greenall Whitley, up 4p to 97p while renewed speculative interest in Macdonald Glenduff boosted the shares

15p to 285p. Over in buildings results had Marley a penny better at 77p and brought a sympathetic and similar rise to Redland at 144p. Timber group M. L. Meyer continued to add another 3p to 75p and G. Dew rose another 2p to 15p on fresh speculative support.

In foods uninspiring figures from Unigate left the shares unmoved at 50p and Tate & Lyle encountered light selling after the banning of Wednesday night's television programme. Both Lucas 2p to 25p and Smiths Industries 2p to 154p recovered some of their recent losses in the motor sector.

The gloom from P & O affected other major shipping groups, notably Ocean, which

lost 2p to 131p, and British & Commonwealth, lower by 3p to 277p. The speculative Humber shed 10p to 230p.

In the engineering sector, Brathwaite recovered some of the previous day's heavy loss with a rise of 8p to 140p as positions were closed while Associated Engineering responded to a profits statement with a rise of just a penny to 117p.

With Christmas shopping now in full swing stores made a half-hearted attempt to gain ground with Marks & Spencer 2p better at 155p and British Home Stores a point to the good at 215p. Comment helped Debenhams to rise a penny to 95p.

Equity turnover on December

14 was £69.10m (11,107 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were JCI, BF, Shell.

Merchant and confirming house George Wills has attracted support this week rising 5p to 48p against the trend. Vague talk of takeover interest is accompanied by the hope that the next set of full-year figures will confirm the group's recovery. It is thought any approach would be stoutly resisted.

BAT Dtd, GEC, Beecham, Marks & Spencer, P & O, EMI, British Metropolitan, Gas "A", Bank, Commercial Union, Royco, Wilkinson Match, G. Dew, Tube Investments and Vaux.

Latest results

Company	Share	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Auro & Gen (I)	1.1 (1.1)	0.14 (0.13)	19.4 (20.0)	3.42 (2.92)	13/2	4.69 (4.0)
Ass Engineer (I)	286.5 (257.3)	0.13 (0.19)	0.08 (0.13)	0.5 (0.5)	7/2	— (1.8)
Beecham (I)	3.6 (3.7)	0.08 (0.13)	0.04 (0.08)	— (1.7)	—	— (1.7)
John Booth (I)	2.9 (2.6)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	— (0.31)	—	— (0.31)
Bridgegate (I)	—	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	— (0.2)	18/2	— (2.5)
N. Brown (I)	7.7 (7.1)	0.31 (0.34)	0.26 (0.21)	2.2 (1.9)	21/2	3.7 (3.3)
Burco Dean (I)	24.3 (17.8)	1.1 (0.52)	5.73 (4.61)	2.17 (2.17)	24/2	3.35 (3.3)
Comet (I)	—	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	— (0.5)	24/2	— (6.5)
Distillers (I)	400.8 (376.1)	74.3 (53.2)	13.1 (10.3)	1.29 (1.18)	28/2	2.1 (1.9)
Dobson Park (I)	28.2 (20.7)	11.1 (9.0)	9.84 (8.30)	—	—	— (1.19)
Edin & Sons (I)	0.2 (0.2)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	— (0.00)	4/2	— (—)
George Ever (I)	8.2 (6.6)	0.16 (0.13)	10.1 (8.4)	—	17/2	— (—)
Goldie F. Chard (I)	4.4 (3.5)	0.16 (0.13)	10.1 (8.4)	—	—	— (—)
Luis Gordon (I)	2.2 (3.1)	0.10 (0.12)	1.0 (0.72)	0.18 (0.008)	—	— (—)
Greenall Whitley (I)	10.7 (10.2)	0.10 (0.12)	0.18 (0.008)	0.09 (0.001)	—	— (—)
Hawkins & T (I)	17.6 (13.4)	0.18 (0.008)	0.09 (0.001)	3.5 (1.5)	—	— (—)
Heywood Wills (I)	8.6 (7.2)	15.3 (17.6)	10.2 (11.8)	1.49 (1.2)	9/3	2.4 (2.2)
Inc Kenneth (I)	—	0.10 (0.12)	0.07 (0.08)	— (—)	—	— (—)
Kellogg (I)	26.1 (20.8)	1.5 (0.8)	10.3 (6.6)	0.08 (0.07)	28/2	— (2.8)
Leop Group (I)	218.9 (202.9)	0.04 (0.01)	16.1 (12.7)	0.97 (0.65)	7/2	— (2.7)
Marley (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Moorgate M (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Morgan Group (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Pleasurama (I)	7.0 (5.8)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Picor & Sump (I)	—	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Reliance of W (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Redman Heenan (I)	3.4 (2.0)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Tex Abrasives (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Trustee Corp (I)	1.7 (4.56)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Unigate (I)	13.5 (8.0)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Unid Securities (I)	13.5 (8.0)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Vaux (I)	93.8 (56.5)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Weston (I)	83.6 (88.5)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)
Young, Austin (I)	4.6 (3.0)	1.23 (0.97)	2.9 (2.4)	1.5 (1.3)	7/2	— (3.4)

Dividends in this table are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross dividend the net dividend by 1.15. Profits are shown on a pre-tax and earnings are net: a for 17 months, b for 18 months.

Gordon suffers from early stockpiling

By Michael Clark

In following its usual pattern of business at this time of year, Gordon, the domestic sherry brand, made a profit of £160,000 for the half to June 30 compared with one of £133,000 for the same period last year. Turnover also fell from £3.3m to £2.2m.

The first six months of the year usually accounts for about one-third of the group's business and consequently there is always a substantial loss in the first half of the year. The situation this year however has been made worse by the Chancellor's decision to increase the duties on wines and spirits from January 1, 1977, instead of waiting until the usual date sometime in the spring. As a result of the early warning on the increase, which was given to the trade, all the group's customers wasted no time in rebuilding their stocks at the end of last year. This, coupled with the absence of any stimulus to sales from the spring Budget and the downturn in the retailing busi-

ness throughout the United Kingdom, led to a reduction in sales.

To add to the gloom, the high interest rates of last year did not come down quickly enough to prevent an increase in interest charges for the first six months of this year.

On the brighter side, sales have now improved and although the board feels it would be premature to predict the eventual outcome for the full year, the group will also benefit from the measures that have been made to reduce fixed costs as well as from the significantly lower rates of interest which have prevailed in the second half. The directors are therefore hopeful that it will be possible to report a more favourable picture when the results for the full year are to hand.

Last year the group turned in a pre-tax loss of £410,000 on turnover up by £216m to £21.6m.

In line with the rest of the market the group's shares remained unchanged yesterday at 21p.

Cheer from both Vaux and Greenall

By Ashley Druker

A drop of seasonal cheer comes from two independent brewery companies, Greenall Whitley, operating chiefly in the North-West and North Wales, and Vaux Breweries, in the North-East and Scotland, with broadly similar annual profit growth of 17 and 18 per cent respectively.

Greenall, on turnover up from £85.2m for 52 weeks to £107m for 53 weeks to end-September, turns in pre-tax profit up from £4.64m to £5.35m. Earnings a share on the 25p ordinary rose from 8.3p to 9.5p and on the "A" from 1.66p to 1.95p. The dividend for the year is lifted from 3.5p gross to 3.9p and on the "A" from 0.72p to 0.78p.

Among factors affecting the second-half, a beer increase was delayed from April to July to allow customers the benefit of lower prices. Expenditure on property repairs increased nearly 50 per cent to £3.29m, much of it an investment for future growth. Meanwhile current trade remains "encouraging".

Vaux stepped up its pre-tax profits from £4.42m for the 12 months to end-April, 1976, to £5.24m for the 17 months to October 31, making an annual profit increase of some 18 per cent. It also announces a share split to divide the existing 21 shares in shares of 25p each.

News of the shares split, which will make the Vaux shares more marketable, lifted the existing ones some 9p to 36p. Turnover for the longer period was £93.8m against £56.5m. Earnings a share were raised from 30.2p to 35.3p while the total payout is lifted from 23.6p gross to 34.4p.

Generally, beer sales in the summer increased some 5 per cent over the same period, with sales in Scotland better

Pit props to China a fillip to Dobson Park

By Michael Frost

Dobson Park Industries, the Northampton-based engineering group, has raised its pre-tax profits by 23 per cent to £11.1m, a result which Mr C. F. Dobson, chairman, said was "encouraging". Particularly good progress was made in exports and sales of overseas subsidiaries, which together accounted for about 25 per cent of the £48.1m sales. Net investment was £3.25m, and is likely to be £5m next year.

Mining machinery, which at £48.1m contributed nearly half of all sales and more than a third of profits, remains the backbone of the company's business. Dobson expects important growth in this area through increased sales of pit props to China. It is also developing a new kind of adjustable pitprop in conjunction with the South African Chamber of Mines.

Engineering grew strongly, with about 80 per cent of after-tax sales going directly or indirectly for export. The Kangoo division, which makes

power tools such as electric hammers, raised its profits by 25 per cent to £6.5m. But greater competition in this sector means that next year's reduced margins will have to be offset by higher volume.

The figures exclude deferred taxation for stock and the tax charge is therefore 20 per cent down at £2.3m. A stock increase of £5m was financed through retained earnings. Meanwhile, the company expects that its borrowings next year will run up a modest overdraft.

The new link appears to be Treo Concrete, a part of the Industrial products division, which has been hard hit by the general decline in construction. At the other end of the division spectrum are type-writers on which the company enjoys its highest margins. The bulk of the sales are to the United States.

Earnings per 10n share are up 13.1p from 8.3p. Recommended dividends at £5.41m represent about 44.5p a share, much in line with the market price. The full dividend for the year is 2.13p against 1.91p last year.

VW looks to 10pc sales rise and dividend boost

Volkswagenwerk AG of West Germany says that sales this year would total DM24,000m (about £5,850m), up more than 10 per cent from DM21,400m in 1976.

The company said that earnings also would be higher even though net profit would be lower than the DM1,000m reported last year because the 1976 net benefited from tax breaks on a carried-forward loss. The announcement repeated earlier company statements that the cash dividend for 1977 would be boosted from last year's DM5, but did not say by how much.

World deliveries were up by 8 per cent to 2.28 million passenger cars, domestic unit sales rose by 18 per cent to 833,000, and the domestic market share rose to 30 per cent from 28 per cent.

The company said that conditions for car demand in Germany are not expected to get worse next year, but this year's record 2.5 million new car registrations is unlikely to be repeated. VW said a drop-off of 10 per cent might be possible.

Italsider faces loss

The board of directors of Italsider, the Italian state-controlled ironwork group, says that the company will show a heavy loss this year. The amount was not disclosed. The board said the loss would be covered through funds drawn from reserves. A devaluation of the registered capital would not be required. Reliable sources estimated the loss would be about 400,000 lire (about £242,4m), almost double the registered capital.

Dunlop (Aust) refund

Dunlop Australia proposes, subject to approval by shareholders and the Supreme Court of Victoria, to return capital of 25 cents a share to holders of its 86.85m AS1 per ordinary shares and in full to holders of its 1.86 million AS1 per preference shares. The payments would be made in December 1978.

International

An interim dividend of 4 cents will be paid as normal in April, but a final dividend will be paid next December. Dunlop intends to consolidate and sub-divide each two existing shares into three 50 cent per shares immediately after the capital return.

Rugby Portland deal

Société des Ciments Français, French cement group, announces that its wholly-owned unit Société Ciments Français International has sold a 50 per cent stake in its Luxembourg-based subsidiary, CIE Financière pour le Développement et le Renforcement de Rugby Portland cement of Rugby, Ciments Français said it had realized 8m L francs (about £127.5m) from the sale. The French company said that CFRD would from now on facilitate contact between it and the United Kingdom firm in their respective activities.

Pioneer venture

Pioneer Electronic Corporation of Japan says that it plans to set up a joint-venture sales company with C. Melchers, CMH, in Bremen, West Germany in January. The venture is an effort to increase sales of Pioneer products in European countries. The new sales joint venture, Pioneer Melchers, GMH, will be capitalized at about 550m yen (about £11.5m), 60 per cent from C. Melchers, MBH, a West German trading concern, and the other 40 per cent from Pioneer's local subsidiary, Pioneer Electronic N.V. (Europe).

NBT sells stake

North Borneo Timbers BHD (NBT) says it has agreed to sell 1.13 million ordinary shares and 1.62 million loan stocks to Sherkat Harper Gillian BHD, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The company of the United Kingdom-

Improved margins help Wilkinson Match to healthy £7.2m

By Ray Maughan

An increase in margins has provided Wilkinson Match headed by Mr Denys Randolph with the bulk of its growth in the six months to end-September last.

While the group—taking in Swan Vestas matches and Wilkinson razor blades—has maintained a "steady turnover" with sales improving by a mere 6 per cent to £93.67m, pre-tax profits expanded by almost a fifth to £7.22m.

After the merger of what might be first inspection, be two entirely different consumer products, Wilkinson looks to be on an unshakable growth path. But, with a 5p fall to 189p, the market is still expressing doubts.

Consumer products as a whole, the Wilkinson match board reports, showed an improved performance especially in the United Kingdom and Western Hemisphere, but profits overall were affected by seriously adverse trading conditions in Italy.

Writing instruments traded profitably in the important American market but the domestic scene encountered ongoing difficulties. The current year thus stands to enjoy a satisfactory upturn if these problems might turn out to be about 25p per share in the full year.

One of Wilkinson's major profits contributors was the safety and protection division. This sector doubled its operating profit with a substantially higher volume of sales in the United Kingdom home and export markets and also in Australia. The packaging companies

The prospective p/e of under 6 is partly explained by a yield of under 3 per cent.

Marley hit by strength of sterling

By Alison Mitchell

Stepped-up borrowings and exchange losses have bitten into Marley's building materials concern.

The group converts the profits of overseas interests into sterling at the end of its accounting year and Mr John Pollard, finance director, points out that the pound was at one of its year's high points on that date. As such Marley has suffered from an exchange loss of £4.1m, and this has been charged to reserves.

Marley has also been affected by the building industry recession and the wet weather of the spring which left many sites waterlogged. And a first-half profits dip of 5 per cent grew to 12 per cent over the 12 months.

In the accounting period to October 31, the group turned in a pre-tax profit of £15.4m, against a previous £17.5m on turnover up from £203m to £219m.

The group is currently spending heavily in anticipation of the forecast upturn. In the past 12 months around £15m went on fixed assets, some £4m abroad and the balance in the United Kingdom—and a similar amount is scheduled for the current period.

Part of the cash has gone into Marley Transport, a subsidiary started up two years ago. Since then the group has built up a fleet of 400 vehicles to add to its existing internal stock of around 2,000.

British Anzani is to ask for a renegotiation

By Our Financial Staff

British Anzani, the engineering and property group whose debts forced the directors to request a share suspension last month, is to apply for a renegotiation. The company has reached an agreement with its main creditor, Bankers Trust International, on a restructuring of its debts which will allow its subsidiaries to trade profitably. The agreement is subject to approval by the main board.

Guarantees in favour of the American bank to which the trading subsidiaries were liable have been paid in full. The liabilities of British Anzani to Bankers Trust have been reduced to £2m.

The third part of the arrangement is that Bankers Trust will be able to deal directly with properties belonging to the company over which the bank has first charge. These properties include 176 factories and other four freehold properties in London, Hampshire and Northampton.

Business appointments

Major reshuffle at Hill Samuel

The following changes have been made by the Hill Samuel Group: Sir Robert Clark, group chief executive, has concentrated on the affairs of the group as a whole. Mr John Elton will succeed Sir Robert as managing director of Hill Samuel & Co. Mr Elton is a former partner of which Sir Robert remains chairman.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.

Mr R. E. Lloyd will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. and will be an executive deputy chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Lloyd will give up his post as chief executive of Hill Samuel & Co. and will remain a non-executive director. Mr John Marshall, managing director of Hill Samuel Investment Management, will join the board of Hill Samuel & Co. from February 1. Mr Marshall will be a non-executive director.



Mr Denys Randolph, chairman of Wilkinson Match.

also turned in an improved profit contribution.

Elsewhere in the group, consumer products made £5.05m against £5.85m while on the safety and protection side the division contributed almost doubled profits to some £2.02m.

Fully diluted earnings are stated at 10.78p per share which, if Wilkinson Match can hold on to margins and maximise the benefits of the predicted rise in consumer spending, might turn out to be about 25p per share in the full year.

Tone holds steady

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES					
The Times Share Indices for 10.12.17 (1984 date June 2, 1984) original date June 2, 1982					
	Index	Pts.	Index	Index	
	No.	Yield	No.	No.	
	Latest	%	Yield	Previous	%
The Times Share Indices					
Large Financial Share Index	266.77	8.55	16.95	230.50	15.64
Small Financial Share Index	156.72	8.11	11.11	139.50	12.26
Small Non-Fin. Share Index	186.40	7.34	14.54	168.63	14.81
Small Industrial Share Index	156.72	8.11	11.11	139.50	12.26
Consumer Goods Share Index	215.68	8.60	11.60	191.85	13.45
Share Shares	177.97	6.17	7.72	178.80	7.72
Large Financial Share Index					
Large Financial Share Index	266.77	8.55	-	231.00	15.64
Small Financial Share Index					
Small Financial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Small Non-Fin. Share Index					
Small Non-Fin. Share Index	186.40	7.34	-	168.63	14.81
Small Industrial Share Index					
Small Industrial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Consumer Goods Share Index					
Consumer Goods Share Index	215.68	8.60	-	191.85	13.45
Share Shares					
Share Shares	177.97	6.17	-	178.80	7.72
Large Financial Share Index					
Large Financial Share Index	266.77	8.55	-	231.00	15.64
Small Financial Share Index					
Small Financial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Small Non-Fin. Share Index					
Small Non-Fin. Share Index	186.40	7.34	-	168.63	14.81
Small Industrial Share Index					
Small Industrial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Consumer Goods Share Index					
Consumer Goods Share Index	215.68	8.60	-	191.85	13.45
Share Shares					
Share Shares	177.97	6.17	-	178.80	7.72
Large Financial Share Index					
Large Financial Share Index	266.77	8.55	-	231.00	15.64
Small Financial Share Index					
Small Financial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Small Non-Fin. Share Index					
Small Non-Fin. Share Index	186.40	7.34	-	168.63	14.81
Small Industrial Share Index					
Small Industrial Share Index	156.72	8.11	-	139.50	12.26
Consumer Goods Share Index					
Consumer Goods Share Index	215.68	8.60	-	191.85	13.45
Share Shares					
Share Shares	177.97	6.17	-	178.80	7.72

SPORT

Racing

Walwyn hopes for Boxing Day presents at Kempton Park

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Fake Walwyn has high hopes of winning the two most valuable races run at Kempton Park on Boxing Day, the King George VI Stakes and the William Hill Christmas Hurdle. Twelve months ago he went close to bringing off the most rewarding double when Peter Devlin finished second in the steeplechase half a length behind the winner and Dramatic won the hurdle. This time he will be making the same two horses and obviously he has an excellent chance of winning both races.

No one knows better than Walwyn in sort of horse, is necessary to win the King George. He won the first race held in 1947 with Rowland Boy, and he has won it four times since, twice with Dramatic. Initially in 1957 and then in 1959, and with Mili House and The Dikler. The only rider to have won the race more than twice was the late Peter Cusack, who won it four times in the 1950s.

Walwyn told me yesterday that Peter Devlin was in fine form and that he has taken his hard race in the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup in his stride. This would seem to suggest that Peter Devlin has become fully acclimatised to life in this country, and that he is probably a better stronger horse than he was last winter when he just failed to win the King George on his second appearance in an English steeplechase. The last time he had finished second in Birds Nest in the Buda Hurdle at Cheltenham, last Sunday, when he was ridden by the late Peter Cusack, he said he felt that the horse would do better if he raced over further than two miles or began a new career steeplechasing.



Walwyn: Double on his mind.

That remark was obviously in the back of Walwyn's mind on Saturday, when he asked for time to ponder his horse's chances. After giving it much thought, Walwyn has decided to persevere for the time being and let Dramatic race his chance again in the Christmas Hurdle, in which he beat Night Nurse and Birdie Nest by a neck and a head last year.

Three things have influenced Walwyn. First, the conditions of the race, Dramatic better than he did last year. On that occasion he was racing only 3lb from his main rivals: this time the difference will be 5lb. Then there is Night Nurse's form to be borne in mind. He looked a shadow of his former self on Saturday, and even his trainer, Peter Easterby, admits to being baffled. Finally, Walwyn is happy to let Dramatic take on the Beacon Light at Kempton Park, a race he has to oppose Birds Nest again, now that Birds Nest has been beaten by Peter Cusack. Earlier this week his trainer, Bob Turpin, was still undecided as to which of his two he would run in the King George. Yesterday he gave me the strongest hint that Beacon Light would be his representative.

"I shall leave them both in the race at the four-day forfeit stage in case of mishap," Turpin told me, "but basically Birds Nest has done enough racing for the time being and at this stage Beacon Light is the more likely winner."

STATE OF GOING (official): Sedgely, 10.45. Devon and Exeter, 12.30. Wetherby, 12.45. Nottingham, 1.30. Carlisle, 2.15. Doncaster, 2.45.

O'Neill at his best on The Last Light

The Last Light completed three victories in his last four races this season when winning the feature event, the Crown and Mire Handicap Christmas Hurdle at Carlisle yesterday. But it was not certain whether the eight-year-old would line up for the race. His owner-trainer-breeder John Dixon, explained: "I thought the ground might be against him, but decided to let him take his chance as, when you get sponsors at your local course, you must support them."

Trearrow and Forest King shared the early running, but three fences out, David Goulding slipped into the lead.

The top weight Ireland's Owen got to within half a length of Bear's Paw fences out but the leader had something to say when he jumped the last fence in fine style, sprinted away on the flat to win by three lengths in 12.1.

The Last Light now goes for the Rowland Meryck Handicap at Wetherby on Boxing Day. His trainer, who

gained his first success in the event, has now had six winners this season with only four horses. Gay Sparrow, the 9-4 favourite, was pulled up about four fences out and the stewards quickly held the country and ordered a course test. The vet, who examined Gay Sparrow, disclosed that the son of Spartan General was run in a temperature.

Bear's Paw, whose diet includes eggs and glucose, won the Burton Rubber Company Handicap Steeplechase at Wetherby yesterday with a fine front-running tactics and earned himself a lift at the Premier Embassy Steeplechase final at Haydock Park in January.

The top weight Ireland's Owen got to within half a length of Bear's Paw fences out but the leader had something to say when he jumped the last fence in fine style, sprinted away on the flat to win by three lengths in 12.1.

The Last Light now goes for the Rowland Meryck Handicap at Wetherby on Boxing Day. His trainer, who

Lanark course is saved

Lanark racecourse has been saved, the chairman Mr Alex Leggat, said last night: "We think we shall now be able to carry on racing into the foreseeable future following tremendous support from the public this week. Some of the contributions have been quite extraordinary, and yesterday I was able to write the Lanark chairman, Sir Donald Munro, saying that we had had second thoughts about being unable to carry on."

Lanark is one of Britain's oldest racecourses.

Carberry hopes to be fit by Christmas

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Carberry was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

Tommy Carberry, who was successful on Brown Lad at Down Royal on Wednesday, had to miss the Down Park meeting yesterday because of a recurrence of a knee injury received when schooling a horse last Saturday.

"On medical advice I may be out of action for the next week or so, but I should be all right by Christmas," the Irish champion told me yesterday.

He is to get treatment for a pulled ligament, but is confident that he will be 100 per cent fit by the end of the year.

Sedgefield programme

12.45 TUDOR HURDLE (E272: 2m)
12.50-12.55
12.55-13.00
13.00-13.05
13.05-13.10
13.10-13.15
13.15-13.20
13.20-13.25
13.25-13.30
13.30-13.35
13.35-13.40
13.40-13.45
13.45-13.50
13.50-13.55
13.55-14.00
14.00-14.05
14.05-14.10
14.10-14.15
14.15-14.20
14.20-14.25
14.25-14.30
14.30-14.35
14.35-14.40
14.40-14.45
14.45-14.50
14.50-14.55
14.55-15.00
15.00-15.05
15.05-15.10
15.10-15.15
15.15-15.20
15.20-15.25
15.25-15.30
15.30-15.35
15.35-15.40
15.40-15.45
15.45-15.50
15.50-15.55
15.55-16.00
16.00-16.05
16.05-16.10
16.10-16.15
16.15-16.20
16.20-16.25
16.25-16.30
16.30-16.35
16.35-16.40
16.40-16.45
16.45-16.50
16.50-16.55
16.55-17.00
17.00-17.05
17.05-17.10
17.10-17.15
17.15-17.20
17.20-17.25
17.25-17.30
17.30-17.35
17.35-17.40
17.40-17.45
17.45-17.50
17.50-17.55
17.55-18.00
18.00-18.05
18.05-18.10
18.10-18.15
18.15-18.20
18.20-18.25
18.25-18.30
18.30-18.35
18.35-18.40
18.40-18.45
18.45-18.50
18.50-18.55
18.55-19.00
19.00-19.05
19.05-19.10
19.10-19.15
19.15-19.20
19.20-19.25
19.25-19.30
19.30-19.35
19.35-19.40
19.40-19.45
19.45-19.50
19.50-19.55
19.55-20.00
20.00-20.05
20.05-20.10
20.10-20.15
20.15-20.20
20.20-20.25
20.25-20.30
20.30-20.35
20.35-20.40
20.40-20.45
20.45-20.50
20.50-20.55
20.55-21.00
21.00-21.05
21.05-21.10
21.10-21.15
21.15-21.20
21.20-21.25
21.25-21.30
21.30-21.35
21.35-21.40
21.40-21.45
21.45-21.50
21.50-21.55
21.55-22.00
22.00-22.05
22.05-22.10
22.10-22.15
22.15-22.20
22.20-22.25
22.25-22.30
22.30-22.35
22.35-22.40
22.40-22.45
22.45-22.50
22.50-22.55
22.55-23.00
23.00-23.05
23.05-23.10
23.10-23.15
23.15-23.20
23.20-23.25
23.25-23.30
23.30-23.35
23.35-23.40
23.40-23.45
23.45-23.50
23.50-23.55
23.55-24.00
24.00-24.05
24.05-24.10
24.10-24.15
24.15-24.20
24.20-24.25
24.25-24.30
24.30-24.35
24.35-24.40
24.40-24.45
24.45-24.50
24.50-24.55
24.55-25.00
25.00-25.05
25.05-25.10
25.10-25.15
25.15-25.20
25.20-25.25
25.25-25.30
25.30-25.35
25.35-25.40
25.40-25.45
25.45-25.50
25.50-25.55
25.55-26.00
26.00-26.05
26.05-26.10
26.10-26.15
26.15-26.20
26.20-26.25
26.25-26.30
26.30-26.35
26.35-26.40
26.40-26.45
26.45-26.50
26.50-26.55
26.55-27.00
27.00-27.05
27.05-27.10
27.10-27.15
27.15-27.20
27.20-27.25
27.25-27.30
27.30-27.35
27.35-27.40
27.40-27.45
27.45-27.50
27.50-27.55
27.55-28.00
28.00-28.05
28.05-28.10
28.10-28.15
28.15-28.20
28.20-28.25
28.25-28.30
28.30-28.35
28.35-28.40
28.40-28.45
28.45-28.50
28.50-28.55
28.55-29.00
29.00-29.05
29.05-29.10
29.10-29.15
29.15-29.20
29.20-29.25
29.25-29.30
29.30-29.35
29.35-29.40
29.40-29.45
29.45-29.50
29.50-29.55
29.55-30.00
30.00-30.05
30.05-30.10
30.10-30.15
30.15-30.20
30.20-30.25
30.25-30.30
30.30-30.35
30.35-30.40
30.40-30.45
30.45-30.50
30.50-30.55
30.55-31.00
31.00-31.05
31.05-31.10
31.10-31.15
31.15-31.20
31.20-31.25
31.25-31.30
31.30-31.35
31.35-31.40
31.40-31.45
31.45-31.50
31.50-31.55
31.55-32.00
32.00-32.05
32.05-32.10
32.10-32.15
32.15-32.20
32.20-32.25
32.25-32.30
32.30-32.35
32.35-32.40
32.40-32.45
32.45-32.50
32.50-32.55
32.55-33.00
33.00-33.05
33.05-33.10
33.10-33.15
33.15-33.20
33.20-33.25
33.25-33.30
33.30-33.35
33.35-33.40
33.40-33.45
33.45-33.50
33.50-33.55
33.55-34.00
34.00-34.05
34.05-34.10
34.10-34.15
34.15-34.20
34.20-34.25
34.25-34.30
34.30-34.35
34.35-34.40
34.40-34.45
34.45-34.50
34.50-34.55
34.55-35.00
35.00-35.05
35.05-35.10
35.10-35.15
35.15-35.20
35.20-35.25
35.25-35.30
35.30-35.35
35.35-35.40
35.40-35.45
35.45-35.50
35.50-35.55
35.55-36.00
36.00-36.05
36.05-36.10
36.10-36.15
36.15-36.20
36.20-36.25
36.25-36.30
36.30-36.35
36.35-36.40
36.40-36.45
36.45-36.50
36.50-36.55
36.55-37.00
37.00-37.05
37.05-37.10
37.10-37.15
37.15-37.20
37.20-37.25
37.25-37.30
37.30-37.35
37.35-37.40
37.40-37.45
37.45-37.50
37.50-37.55
37.55-38.00
38.00-38.05
38.05-38.10
38.10-38.15
38.15-38.20
38.20-38.25
38.25-38.30
38.30-38.35
38.35-38.40
38.40-38.45
38.45-38.50
38.50-38.55
38.55-39.00
39.00-39.05
39.05-39.10
39.10-39.15
39.15-39.20
39.20-39.25
39.25-39.30
39.30-39.35
39.35-39.40
39.40-39.45
39.45-39.50
39.50-39.55
39.55-40.00
40.00-40.05
40.05-40.10
40.10-40.15
40.15-40.20
40.20-40.25
40.25-40.30
40.30-40.35
40.35-40.40
40.40-40.45
40.45-40.50
40.50-40.55
40.55-41.00
41.00-41.05
41.05-41.10
41.10-41.15
41.15-41.20
41.20-41.25
41.25-41.30
41.30-41.35
41.35-41.40
41.40-41.45
41.45-41.50
41.50-41.55
41.55-42.00
42.00-42.05
42.05-42.10
42.10-42.15
42.15-42.20
42.20-42.25
42.25-42.30
42.30-42.35
42.35-42.40
42.40-42.45
42.45-42.50
42.50-42.55
42.55-43.00
43.00-43.05
43.05-43.10
43.10-43.15
43.15-43.20
43.20-43.25
43.25-43.30
43.30-43.35
43.35-43.40
43.40-43.45
43.45-43.50
43.50-43.55
43.55-44.00
44.00-44.05
44.05-44.10
44.10-44.15
44.15-44.20
44.20-44.25
44.25-44.30
44.30-44.35
44.35-44.40
44.40-44.45
44.45-44.50
44.50-44.55
44.55-45.00
45.00-45.05
45.05-45.10
45.10-45.15
45.15-45.20
45.20-45.25
45.25-45.30
45.30-45.35
45.35-45.40
45.40-45.45
45.45-45.50
45.50-45.55
45.55-46.00
46.00-46.05
46.05-46.10
46.10-46.15
46.15-46.20
46.20-46.25
46.25-46.30
46.30-46.35
46.35-46.40
46.40-46.45
46.45-46.50
46.50-46.55
46.55-47.00
47.00-47.05
47.05-47.10
47.10-47.15
47.15-47.20
47.20-47.25
47.25-47.30
47.30-47.35
47.35-47.40
47.40-47.45
47.45-47.50
47.50-47.55
47.55-48.00
48.00-48.05
48.05-48.10
48.10-48.15
48.15-48.20
48.20-48.25
48.25-48.30
48.30-48.35
48.35-48.40
48.40-48.45
48.45-48.50
48.50-48.55
48.55-49.00
49.00-49.05
49.05-49.10
49.10-49.15
49.15-49.20
49.20-49.25
49.25-49.30
49.30-49.35
49.35-49.40
49.40-49.45
49.45-49.50
49.50-49.55
49.55-50.00
50.00-50.05
50.05-50.10
50.10-50.15
50.15-50.20
50.20-50.25
50.25-50.30
50.30-50.35
50.35-50.40
50.40-50.45
50.45-50.50
50.50-50.55
50.55-51.00
51.00-51.05
51.05-51.10
51.10-51.15
51.15-51.20
51.20-51.25
51.25-51.30
51.30-51.35
51.35-51.40
51.40-51.45
51.45-51.50
51.50-51.55
51.55-52.00
52.00-52.05
52.05-52.10
52.10-52.15
52.15-52.20
52.20-52.25
52.25-52.30
52.30-52.35
52.35-52.40
52.40-52.45
52.45-52.50
52.50-52.55
52.55-53.00
53.00-53.05
53.05-53.10
53.10-53.15
53.15-53.20
53.20-53.25
53.25-53.30
53.30-53.35
53.35-53.40
53.40-53.45
53.45-53.50
53.50-53.55
53.55-54.00
54.00-54.05
54.05-54.10
54.10-54.15
54.15-54.20
54.20-54.25
54.25-54.30
54.30-54.35
54.35-54.40
54.40-54.45
54.45-54.50
54.50-54.55
54.55-55.00
55.00-55.05
55.05-55.10
55.10-55.15
55.15-55.20
55.20-55.25
55.25-55.30
55.30-55.35
55.35-55.40
55.40-55.45
55.45-55.50
55.50-55.55
55.55-56.00
56.00-56.05
56.05-56.10
56.10-56.15
56.15-56.20
56.20-56.25
56.25-56.30
56.30-56.35
56.35-56.40
56.40-56.45
56.45-56.50
56.50-56.55
56.55-57.00
57.00-57.05
57.05-57.10
57.10-57.15
57.15-57.20
57.20-57.25
57.25-57.30
57.30-57.35
57.35-57.40
57.40-57.45
57.45-57.50
57.50-57.55
57.55-58.00
58.00-58.05
58.05-58.10
58.10-58.15
58.15-58.20
58.20-58.25
58.25-58.30
58.30-58.35
58.35-58.40
58.40-58.45
58.45-58.50
58.50-58.55
58.55-59.00
5

Property



Haffenden Quarter, at Snaden, in Kent.

Separate self-contained wings of older and larger country houses remain a popular if somewhat specialised section of the property market. It is true that some divisions of large houses are less successful than others. Not every such building lends itself to conversion in a way which ensures privacy for the separate occupants.

On the other hand a good conversion of this kind does afford an opportunity to acquire a home with well proportioned rooms in a house which may be architecturally and even historically interesting, yet still be of manageable size.

One interesting example is a property called Trout Hollow, in Little Misenden, Buckinghamshire, which is an entirely self-contained wing of a fine Georgian property called Misenden House, thought to date from 1729. Accommodation includes a study, and a large drawing room nearly 30ft long and more than 25ft wide off which there is a dining area reached through two archways. To addition there are four bedrooms and two bathrooms. A feature of the property is the grounds of about two acres bounded on the north by the River Misenden. These include a lake stocked with fish and water plants and a swimming pool, beside which is a paved terrace believed to have been designed by Lutyens. Offers of about £65,000 are being asked through John D. Wood.

For somebody wanting to try their hand at a similar kind of conversion, an opportunity is provided by Stoke Climsland Rectory, near Callington, in Cornwall, which is for sale with planning consent for conversion into two dwellings.

It is a two-storey building constructed mainly before 1850, with a slightly later wing. It has, on occasions, been visited by various members of the Royal Family during visits to the Duchy. As it stands it has two main reception rooms, a study, a playroom or additional sitting room, 10 bedrooms and two staircases. Gardens and grounds run to some 11 acres. The property is for sale with a reserve at a recent auction and is for sale at £140,000. Joint agents are Roddy, Son and Fleury, of Plymouth, and Stratton and Holbrook, of Exeter.

More the traditional country

Specialized country conversion

house but well modernized in Haffenden Quarter, at Snaden, Kent, which has been put on to the market at £100,000 through Knight Frank and Rutley. It is a fine Kentish farmhouse believed to date originally from the fifteenth century with brick and white-painted weatherboarded walls under a tiled roof.

Inside there is much good exposed timbering and such period features as large leather bookshelves and old doors and panes. Accommodation includes a study, and a large drawing room nearly 30ft long and more than 25ft wide off which there is a dining area reached through two archways. To addition there are four bedrooms and two bathrooms. A feature of the property is the grounds of about two acres bounded on the north by the River Misenden. These include a lake stocked with fish and water plants and a swimming pool, beside which is a paved terrace believed to have been designed by Lutyens. Offers of about £65,000 are being asked through John D. Wood.

For somebody wanting to try their hand at a similar kind of conversion, an opportunity is provided by Stoke Climsland Rectory, near Callington, in Cornwall, which is for sale with planning consent for conversion into two dwellings.

It is a two-storey building constructed mainly before 1850, with a slightly later wing. It has, on occasions, been visited by various members of the Royal Family during visits to the Duchy. As it stands it has two main reception rooms, a study, a playroom or additional sitting room, 10 bedrooms and two staircases. Gardens and grounds run to some 11 acres. The property is for sale with a reserve at a recent auction and is for sale at £140,000. Joint agents are Roddy, Son and Fleury, of Plymouth, and Stratton and Holbrook, of Exeter.

More the traditional country

Very elegant is Glebe House, at Farringdon, near Exeter, Devon, a good early eighteenth-century country house in the Queen Anne style with the tall windows of the period. Accommodation is fairly extensive, with two main reception rooms, a study, two main bedrooms and bathroom suites, two other main bedrooms and a further four on the second floor.

Gardens and grounds through which a small stream runs extend in all to about 10 acres and include an area of woodland and two paddocks. There is also a large garage and stable block which might offer potential for conversion for residential use, subject to planning permission. The price is £67,000 and the agents are Fox and Sons, of Exeter.

Good modernization is a characteristic of a property called Larks, at Colchester, Essex, near Goldford, in Surrey. It is thought to date from the 1630s and is a two-storey house with a brick front and a stone roof. It has a large drawing room with a bay window, a study, a dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a bedroom. The price is £100,000 and the agents are Fox and Sons, of Exeter.

Appointments Vacant

MARINE SURVEYOR

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

We are leading Marine Insurers and seek additional Cargo Surveyor to join team of Marine Surveyors in Europe, U.S.A. and Middle East. Applicants should have experience in loading/handling of wide range of cargoes. Preferably be qualified Deck Officers. Training will be given. Age up to 40.

This Surveyor to be stationed London and be responsible for Marine Surveys in U.K.

Reply in writing: Mrs S. M. Shaw, P.S.D., Insurance Company of North America, 8-11 Lime Street, London EC3M 7MA.

GENERAL VACANCIES

MUSICA VIVA AUSTRALIA

GENERAL MANAGER

Musica Viva Australia is the national society for the promotion of chamber music in Australia and the management of chamber music festivals in Australia.

This substantial and well established organization requires the services of an experienced administrator to fill the recently vacated position of General Manager in Sydney. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the society and its various projects, including the organization of chamber music festivals, the management of the society's finances, and the promotion of chamber music in Australia.

Further information about Musica Viva Australia may be obtained from the Music Department, British Council, 100 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AL.

Applications in writing and marked "Confidential" should be sent to the Music Department, British Council, 100 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AL.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

CENTRE FOR PETROLEUM AND MINERAL LAW STUDIES

Administrative Assistant

Applications are invited for a temporary post in the Centre, for a period of up to two years from the date of publication of this advertisement. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administrative and clerical duties of the Centre, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Centre's finances.

The successful candidate will have a good general education and a minimum of two years' experience in administrative and clerical duties. The successful candidate will be a member of the University of Dundee and will be required to work full-time.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Centre for Petroleum and Mineral Law Studies, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN, as soon as possible.

Senior Paint Chemist

U.S. specialty company has opening for individual with minimum 8 years in formulation of Latex Exterior Wood Coatings. Degree in Chemistry with Wood Coatings experience. Excellent fringe benefits and attractive location in New England area. Salary commensurate with age and experience. Reply to: T. J. Wilson, Box K, Avon, Connecticut 06001, U.S.A.

NEW YEAR, NEW JOB

Salon Assistant required for busy hairdressing salon. Salary £2.50 per hour. Reply to: 01-930 0709

A YOUNG EXECUTIVE

Man or woman, in deal with the recruitment and selection of medical staff for hospitals. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment and selection of medical staff for hospitals, and will be required to work full-time.

ALPINE SPORTS

London's leading Ski Specialist is looking for Sales Staff to work in their Mother shop. Good rates of pay, a great working atmosphere and excellent fringe benefits.

LEADING LONDON ART GALLERY

Requires well-connected, experienced sales staff. Please write to: 01-930 0709

YOUNG CLERICAL

Wanted for business/Commercial Office. Salary £2.50 per hour. Reply to: 01-930 0709

PUBLIC NOTICE

ESSEX AND KENT COUNTY COUNCILS

DARTFORD TUNNEL

Proposed Increase in Tolls

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Essex and Kent County Councils acting through the Dartford Tunnel Joint Committee have made representations to the Secretary of State for the Environment under Section 47 of the Dartford Tunnel Act, 1967, for an increase in the toll charges for traffic using the Dartford Tunnel, the general effect of which is summarized in the Schedule to this Notice.

Copies of the Councils' representations may be inspected and obtained free of charge from Room 1.10, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent, or from the Secretary of State for the Environment, 10 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AL.

Objections to the application may be made in writing by not later than 31 January 1978 to the Secretary of State for the Environment, 10 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AL.

W. G. HOPKIN
Clerk of the Committee

SCHEDULE

Present Tolls	Proposed Tolls
Pedal cycles	5p
Motor cycles	15p
Motor cars and light vans	25p
Medium goods vehicles (over 30 cwt., 2 axles)	40p
Heavy goods vehicles (over 30 cwt., 2 axles)	50p
Motor coaches or omnibuses (second seating capacity)	40p
Motor coaches or omnibuses (first seating capacity)	50p

IN LAND REGISTRY

It is proposed to issue a new Certificate to replace the one currently in use. The new Certificate will be issued to all holders of a Certificate of Title, and will be valid for a period of 10 years.

BUSINESS FOR SALE?

Office Equipment Sales and Service Business as going concern. Turnover £250,000. Price £250,000.

MULTI UNIT INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Long lease. Full planning. Very low outgoings. Income £24,000. Will sell!

Commercial and Industrial Property

Mortgages

Finance

PROPERTY WANTED

COMPANY WISHES TO PURCHASE

3/4-acre building of modern, extensive 2-storey (10,000 sq ft) in London. Will sell at £250,000. Will sell at £250,000. Will sell at £250,000.

Business Opportunities

MAJOR COMPANY, LUXURY FOODSTUFFS, IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY WITH 6 REGIONAL SELLING ORGANIZATIONS, A STAFF OF ABOUT 100 OUTSIDE WORKERS AND 12 REGIONAL SUPPLY DEPOTS IS INTERESTED IN A MARKETING-COOPERATION

For the sale and distribution of a first-class proprietary article of a quick and ready sale, free of problems chiefly in the FOODSTUFFS LINE (Consumer Markets, C. + C., large distributors of foodstuffs).

Please direct your inquiries under BOX 0420, THE TIMES.

VOEST-ALPINE

The largest steel making, engineering and equipment manufacturer in Austria is to set up a vocational training centre in an English speaking developing country. We invite applications from

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS

To work with us on a 3-year contract basis either

—In Austria to develop special purpose instructional material for steel plant maintenance and operation personnel, or

—Overseas, to train that personnel on site.

Candidates must be qualified instructors in a mechanical or electrical engineering trade with at least 5 years' technical training experience in heavy industry, preferably with maintenance personnel. Please reply with full information, in confidence, to

VOEST-ALPINE AG, Personnel Dept., P.O. Box 2, A-4010 Linz, Austria.

Applicants will be interviewed in London first week of January 1978.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The British Institute of Management, situated in Holborn, is seeking an experienced administrative assistant to assist the Director of the Institute. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administrative and clerical duties of the Institute, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Institute's finances.

ESTATE CARETAKER

For 150-acre private estate in Kent. Must have experience with estate maintenance, and be able to work on own initiative. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

For 150-acre private estate in Kent. Must have experience with estate maintenance, and be able to work on own initiative. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

West Sussex County Council

COUNTY SECRETARIAT

ARTICLED CLERK

Salary around £3,500

BOMB DISPOSAL EXPERTS—LIBYA

£14,000-£18,000 p.a.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Urgently required for Conveyancing. Good salary, fringe benefits.

SALES AND MARKETING

You are a Salesman and interested in making more than £40,000 a year.

International working

Antique Art Agency

is searching for a REPRESENTATIVE

W. F. A. 18 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg.

OVERSEAS DRIVER/Traveller

Requirements:—Tel. 0633 74848 (10 lines)

SENIOR GRADUATE MONITOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

SALES AND MARKETING

You are a Salesman and interested in making more than £40,000 a year.

International working

Antique Art Agency

is searching for a REPRESENTATIVE

W. F. A. 18 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg.

OVERSEAS DRIVER/Traveller

Requirements:—Tel. 0633 74848 (10 lines)

SENIOR GRADUATE MONITOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

SALES AND MARKETING

You are a Salesman and interested in making more than £40,000 a year.

International working

Antique Art Agency

is searching for a REPRESENTATIVE

W. F. A. 18 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg.

OVERSEAS DRIVER/Traveller

Requirements:—Tel. 0633 74848 (10 lines)

SENIOR GRADUATE MONITOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

SALES AND MARKETING

You are a Salesman and interested in making more than £40,000 a year.

International working

Antique Art Agency

is searching for a REPRESENTATIVE

W. F. A. 18 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg.

OVERSEAS DRIVER/Traveller

Requirements:—Tel. 0633 74848 (10 lines)

SENIOR GRADUATE MONITOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

For a leading international organization. Salary £2,500 per annum. Reply to: 01-930 0709

SALES AND MARKETING

You are a Salesman and interested in making more than £40,000 a year.

International working

Antique Art Agency

is searching for a REPRESENTATIVE

W. F. A. 18 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg.

Sales Executive

required for well-established wharfage company on the Thames to assist Sales Director in obtaining new business. Must have forwarding, shipping and ship broking experience, also personality to negotiate with customers at all levels. Occasional foreign travel involved. Preferable age group 28-35. Good salary will be paid plus company car and other benefits.

Applications in writing please to

THE SALES DIRECTOR

SAMUEL WILLIAMS

(DAGENHAM DOCKS) LTD.

CHEQUERS LANE, DAGENHAM, ESSEX.

SALES AND MARKETING

Jaguar XJ6L 1974 N Reg.

Midnight blue, red upholstery, air conditioning, electric windows, etc. etc. etc. Tel: 0463 3419 (home) 0463 3711 (office)

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ANATOMY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Anatomy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

SALES AND MARKETING

Jaguar XJ6L 1974 N Reg.

Midnight blue, red upholstery, air conditioning, electric windows, etc. etc. etc. Tel: 0463 3419 (home) 0463 3711 (office)

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ANATOMY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Anatomy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

SALES AND MARKETING

Jaguar XJ6L 1974 N Reg.

Midnight blue, red upholstery, air conditioning, electric windows, etc. etc. etc. Tel: 0463 3419 (home) 0463 3711 (office)

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ANATOMY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Anatomy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

SALES AND MARKETING

Jaguar XJ6L 1974 N Reg.

Midnight blue, red upholstery, air conditioning, electric windows, etc. etc. etc. Tel: 0463 3419 (home) 0463 3711 (office)

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ANATOMY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in Anatomy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Department, including the organization of seminars, conferences, and the management of the Department's finances.

£6,000 plus appointments

Taxation Assistant

The Confederation of British Industry is looking for an Assistant in its Taxation Department.

The job involves work connected with all UK taxes and offers a very unusual opportunity to a young specialist to look at the UK tax system from the overall policy viewpoint as well as to give detailed consideration to existing and prospective tax legislation. There will also be scope for the successful candidate to acquire knowledge of the tax systems of other countries and to meet a wide variety of people with different interests in the subject of taxation.

Candidates should be newly qualified in accountancy or law (or possibly AT1) or have qualified within the last two years or so. Some practical tax experience is essential and an Economics degree would be an advantage. An ability to write and think clearly and creatively and to communicate at all levels is necessary.

Salary will be attractive and will depend on qualifications and experience.

Please write for application forms to
Jane Hopkins, CBI, 21 Tothill Street, London,
SW1H 9LP, (Telephone: 01-930 6771).

Head of Systems Consultancy

An international garment manufacturer is setting up a group of internal consultants in productivity and computer-based systems, under the policy direction of a User Committee.

The successful applicant will recruit, train, motivate and control these consultants, negotiate projects and chair the User Committee. He or she will report to a main board Director.

Applicants should have a broad knowledge of management services techniques and computers, and have a successful record in managing people and projects. The post will involve international travel and will be based in Romford.

Remuneration is for discussion in five figures.

Write in complete confidence to:

Chairman,
PAGAN LTD,
Faringdon Avenue, Harold Hill, Romford, Essex.

COMPANY NOTICES

BERNARD PHILLIPS LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM MINT LTD
(Incorporated in England)
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the matter of the Companies Act 1967
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the matter of the Companies Act 1967
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the matter of the Companies Act 1967
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the matter of the Companies Act 1967
Notice is hereby given that the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on Thursday, 19th January 1978, at 2.30 p.m. The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:—
(a) To receive and adopt the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977.
(b) To elect directors and auditors.
(c) To transact any other business which may come before the meeting.
A full list of members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is being sent to all members by post. A copy of the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1977 is also being sent to all members by post. The accounts and balance sheet are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the company from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on any business day between 10th and 17th January 1978.
Dated 16th December 1977.
Bernard Phillips, Secretary.

National Economic Development Office
DIRECTOR GENERAL

A man or woman of proven administrative ability is sought for appointment as Director General of the National Economic Development Office.

NEDO is an independent Office acting under the general direction of, and responsible to, the National Economic Development Council, of which the Director General is a member. The person appointed will be responsible for some 240 staff, and concerned with the organisation of the tripartite Economic Development Committees and Sector Working Parties, whose task is to improve the performance of their sectors as part of the industrial strategy, and will be the link between them and NEDO. The Office also carries out research and policy analyses and publishes papers on a wide range of economic issues.

The post provides an opportunity for full involvement

in the national debate on economic issues, and applicants must be capable of dealing with such issues in public speeches, at conferences, and in briefing the media.

Applicants should have extensive experience of commerce and industry, whether in the public or private sectors, and either in management or in trade union activities.

The appointment is pensionable and will be for a period to be agreed, with a possibility of re-appointment. The salary is equivalent to that of a Permanent Secretary in the Civil Service.

Applicants should write in confidence to the Permanent Secretary, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1, giving details of experience and qualifications.



CITY OF LONDON

Principal
Guildhall School
of Music and Drama
Salary to £12,658+

The Corporation of London wishes to appoint a new Principal for the Guildhall School of Music and Drama at its purpose-built home in the Barbican from 24th April 1978 or as soon thereafter as possible.

The person appointed will be a Head of Department responsible direct to the Music Committee for the running of the School.

We are looking for a man or woman not over 55 years of age, with appropriate qualifications and experience, and personal qualities will be of considerable importance in the role.

The salary range is from £10,930-£12,658, depending upon experience. In addition a Barbican flat is provided.

Application form and full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Town Clerk, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EL. (01-606 3030 Ext. 2406) returnable by 16th January 1978.

City of Manchester
Cultural ServicesDirector:
Art Galleries

Salary £8,431/£8,708 (inclusive of Phase 1 and 2 supplements as appropriate).

Responsible for management of the City Art Gallery and five branch galleries, and for the City's art collections. The post is the senior of three (for art galleries, libraries and theatres respectively) corporately involved, under the leadership of the Director of Cultural Services, in the operation of the City's wide-ranging cultural services. Applicants should preferably have the Museum Diploma and/or appropriate museum and art historical experience and qualifications.

Further details from the Principal Assistant, Personnel, City of Manchester Cultural Services, Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD (Telephone 061-236 9422, Ext. 261/262).

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and details of past and present appointments, present scale and salary, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the above address by 17th January, 1978.

MARKETING OFFICER

is required by the Danish Embassy to undertake market research and promotional work. A likely candidate would be a business graduate, aged 30-35 years, with some marketing/sales experience in trade and industry. A fair knowledge of the Danish or Norwegian or Swedish languages is also required.

Candidates should send a full career history to:

THE ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY
Commercial Section
55 Sloane St, London SW1X 9SR

B.R.C. RADIO LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

seek a

PRODUCER

who will be a member of a creative group and required to submit, develop and subsequently carry out in programme form original ideas with an emphasis on comedy in both traditional and experimental forms. Experience in the media is highly important but people with university degree experience will also be considered.

Salary: Central London £5,000 p.a. may be higher if qualifications exceptional. £12,000 p.a. to max. £6,000. Plus continuing unconsolidated allowance £234 p.a.

Durham County Council
Chief Executive
and Clerk

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant in June, 1978.

The Chief Executive and Clerk is the leader of the Chief Officer's Management Team, the Principal Adviser on general policy to the Council and its Committees and also responsible for central administrative services.

Each applicant must be professionally qualified and have had substantial administrative experience as senior officer in a major and progressive local authority.

Application forms and further particulars of the appointment from J. Proctor, Chief Executive and Clerk, County Hall, Durham DH1 1UL. Closing date 16th January, 1978.

Head of Purchasing
Vacancy

Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France

French-German-British research establishment with about 400 staff requires a Head of Purchasing and Stores (Annual purchases approx. 30m FF).

Applicants should have several years experience of commercial negotiating at a responsible level with firms in France and Germany as well as the U.K. A good working knowledge of French is essential.

Salary: between FF 80,000 and FF 100,000 a year plus expatriation, considerable settling in and varied allowances, pensions scheme, and refund of travel and removal costs.

For further information and application forms apply to Mrs. D. V. Glead, Science Research Council, P.O. Box 48, Swindon SN1 5BW. Tel. Swindon 28222, Ext. 22.

Closing date for applications: 8 January 1978.

MIDDLE EAST APPOINTMENTS

United Arab Emirates
MANAGER

Air Conditioning Contracting Division

Will have full responsibility to operate division, including staff detailing design, pricing, provisioning installation works and maintenance of large air conditioning projects—hospitals—hotels—factories, as well as small and medium sized installations.

Candidates must have previous success in a similar job. Overseas experience appreciated. Attractive conditions for right candidate.

Send c.v., photograph and expected salary to Mrs. Ronval (REC, Societe D'Assistance Et De Services, 15 bis, Rue de Marignan, 75008, Paris).

MALE SUPERVISOR

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTRE

Technolog Inc., an Engineering and Industrial Consultancy affiliated to the Industrial Development and Renovation Organisation of Iraq, is currently seeking to recruit a Supervisor for its technical information centre based in Teheran.

The preferred candidate will be in his early 30s, a graduate in engineering (preferably mechanical), experienced in technical/commercial information work and fluent in English. In addition to a good working knowledge of information research applicants should be competent to innovate systems that will expand the current information centre. An attractive salary is offered and all travel and removal expenses will be paid. A housing allowance is also provided. The initial contract will be for one year, renewable by mutual consent.

Please write, sending career details, to Mrs. R. J. Gee, SRI International, NLA Tower, 12th Floor, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, CR0 0XT

Overseas
Accountant/
Company
Secretary

West London
circa £8,500 plus

This is a post in a major international Group of Companies in the construction industry with a turnover in excess of £100 million with an essential growth record and expanding operations.

The person appointed will report to the Main Board Director responsible for the Group's overseas activities and functionally to the Group Chief Accountant. The person, preferably in the age bracket 35-45 will be involved in controlling a small department at Head Office which consolidates and monitors management and financial accounts from overseas areas monthly, quarterly and annually.

He or she will report to management on all aspects of financial management including banking and taxation. Experience should include some or all of the functions mentioned, preferably in the construction industry. Candidates should be ACA, ACCA or ACMA and of equal importance to high technical ability is fluency in English. The post requires visits to overseas locations.

Please write with full C.V. to Position Number AKO 5677, AKA/Knight Ltd., London W1A 1BS. Candidates in which you are not interested in should be stated in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

AK ADVERTISING

BANKING

The Bank of Credit and Commerce International, as part of a planned programme of expansion for 1978, is seeking experienced Bankers to manage and assist in the Management of Branches outside the London area.

Outstanding professional and personal qualities are required to meet the demand of these appointments and applicants must have extensive experience in U.K. banking. Salary and benefits will not be a limiting factor to those who meet our demanding requirements. Please write briefly or telephone for an application form, indicating your preferred area of work to:

Rodney J. Evans
Personnel Manager
Bank of Credit and Commerce International
100 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3AD
Telephone: 01-283 8566

Bank of Credit and Commerce International

SAUDI ARABIA
General
Practitioners

Required for work with a leading construction company

Salary
Accommodation
Holidays
Period of Contract

£15,000 p.a. tax free
Bachelor status for first 3 months (probationary period) then family acc. will be provided.
4 weeks p.a.
13 years.

Send c.v. with full details to Mr. I. Othman, Shobokhi and Kameel, 45 Marlborough Place, London NW3 0PS.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

A major contracting company offers a challenging career opportunity for:

A MANAGER

CIVIL CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT

will have to manage the department as an independent profit centre with full responsibility of sales, project evaluation and pricing, execution of medium and large projects—hospitals, hotels, commercial centres, etc. In addition, will have to supervise an important precast concrete factory. Candidates must demonstrate previous success in managing similar operations. Specific experience of precast concrete manufacture and direction is required. Accommodation, travel and allowances provided. Send c.v., photograph and expected salary to Mrs. Ronval (Rec. Sas) 15bis, Rue de Marignan 75008-Paris.

a Special
Report

BAHRAIN

On other pages

Political scene	II
Port and dry dock development; other industries	III
Men who dig the past	IV
Property prospects	V
Oil; hotels and tourism; useful books	VI
Finance; facts of living in Al-Manamah	VII
Desert sports	VIII

Gateway prepares to open wider

by Patrick O'Leary

Small is particularly beautiful after eight hours in a jumbo jet, preceded by three hours delay at monstrous Heathrow airport. As yet another Western journalist takes a brisk look at Bahrain, which has managed to get along without him for 5,000 years, he feels that here is a country whose size, population, cashflow, hopes and fears are on a human scale.

There are 35 islands in the state of Bahrain, but their area is only about 255 square miles. They lie half-way down the Gulf, the island from which the group takes its name being about 15 miles off the coast of Saudi Arabia. Most of the other important islands are close to Bahrain, but the cluster known as the Hawars are to the south-east, near Qatar.

A causeway has just been opened linking the oil terminal island of Sitra with Bahrain's capital, Al-Manamah. Another joins the city to Muharraq, which is the second most important island in terms of population and industry, and has itself acquired an appendage, the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard. This project, financed with help from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, is on a man-made

island out in the shallow waters which surround the country, and approached by a seven-mile causeway.

But even this piece of engineering is overshadowed by the decision to go ahead with a project that has been discussed for many years, a causeway between Bahrain and the mainland of Arabia. This four-lane highway, costing more than \$450m, will probably take three or four years to complete, with the cost being met by Saudi Arabia.

British Steel Corporation is one of the firms hoping to join in a consortium bidding for the undertaking, which will require some 200,000 tons of metal. The exact route, which will include the island of Umm an Naman as a stepping stone, was kept secret until recently.

This was to prevent speculation in land along the west coast of Bahrain which will be needed to take new roads for the 8,000 cars and 600 commercial vehicles expected to cross daily in the mid-1980s. Border controls will be based on Umm an Naman.

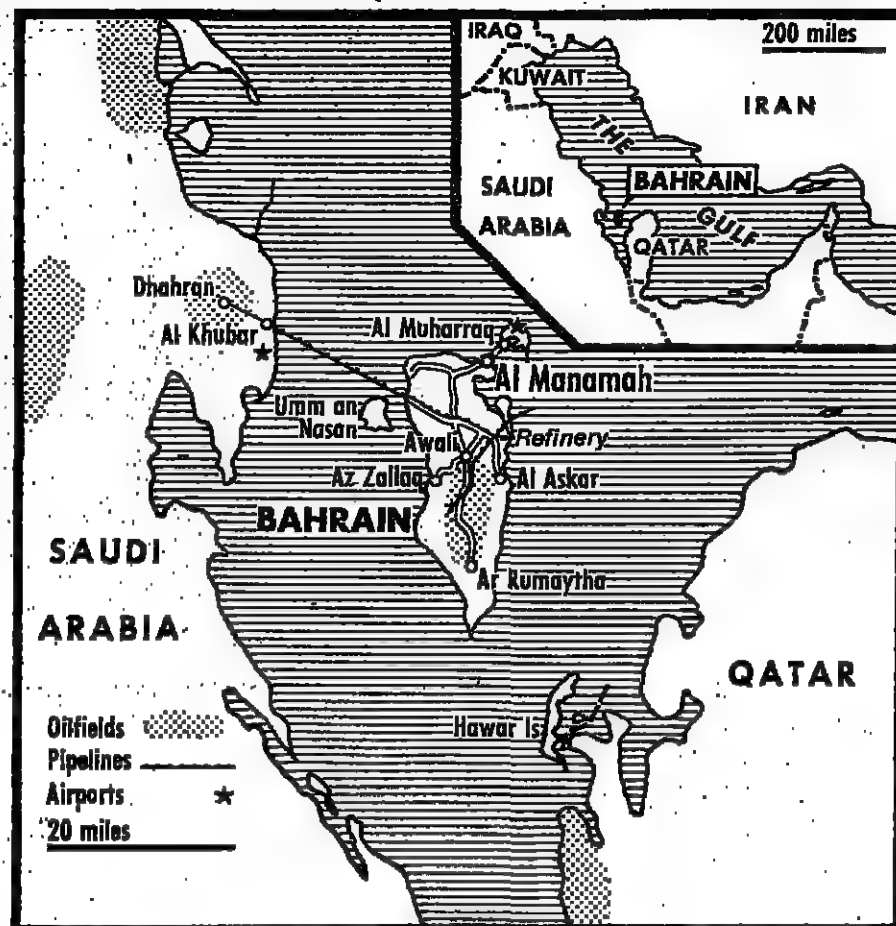
Bahrainis see the causeway as a further move in their drive to make their country an offshore services centre in the Gulf. It will bring their port of Mina Sulman and the new dry dock off Muharraq into direct touch with the Arabian mainland.

There is also the hope that food and other imported goods will become cheaper with the establishment of a land link with Europe and Africa. Any dispute about bringing the country closer to its more powerful neighbour is discounted.

Youssef Ahmed Shirawi, Minister of Development and Industry, told the *Middle East Economic Digest* earlier this year: "There already is a causeway between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. There is an air link and a sea link. There is a tradition and history of good relations. We are already one of the gateways of Saudi Arabia."

It is true that relations between them are close. An air shuttle service between Muharraq and Doha has been opened in May. A pipeline takes Saudi oil to the refinery in eastern Bahrain. The weathered nation has also contributed handsomely to social and commercial investment in the smaller, and has encouraged other prosperous Gulf states to do the same.

Perhaps the opening of a formal land link will prove step they are taking. Bahrain's history has been largely that of a small country skilfully keeping its independence in an area dominated by more powerful neighbours. When its developments in hotels, Bahrain, there are suggestions that service flats in its more austere neigh-



doubt that the two countries from the proposal that it will be provided to attract a realisation of the magnitude of the federation including the oil Kuwaitis. Western companies operating in eastern Saudi Arabia may also find their expatriate staff prefer to live in the fairly relaxed social atmosphere of Bahrain and commute to work. In 1971, it held about 100,000 people.

bour. Whatever other effects this will have, it seems likely to increase inflationary pressure in Al-Manamah.

According to official figures inflation in the first half of this year rose only 2.5 per cent compared with 14 per cent a year ago. Government subsidies have reduced the cost of basic food, housing and power.

A flexible approach to business propositions, and the ability to recognize a place of good fortune when it presents itself have marked Bahrain's progress in the twentieth century. When its prosperous pearls trade declined 30 years ago, it switched to oil production. Revenues, by the standards of many of its neighbours, were modest, but part of them were used to develop public services.

Bahrain also seized the opportunity to licence offshore banks to make use of petrodollars. They have been joined by money brokers and merchant banking is also being encouraged. The freedom from taxation and restrictions granted to the offshore banks has just been extended to approved service companies whose main business is not in Bahrain. But such companies will have to maintain a properly manned office there, and not just a brass-plated presence.

An international business centre needs strong communications. Muharraq airport is the headquarters of Gulf Air, jointly operated by Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Its new fleet of TriStars operates alongside aircraft from many Western and Eastern countries.

Concorde has flown to and from the state for two years. The airport, which has been described as the Clapham Junction of the Gulf, serves more than a million passengers a year, as well as a growing freight traffic. Although a new terminal was opened in 1971, it has had to be extended. There are no-stop flights to New York as well as to many European and Eastern cities.

It is perhaps no longer true that businessmen fly to Bahrain from other Middle East countries just to make a telephone call. But local businessmen enjoy the benefit of services which extend over satellite transmission, direct dialling to Britain, and ship to shore telephones, and will soon be joined by car telephones.

Bahrain Telephones, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, is spending £58m over the next five years to catch up with the backlog of orders arising from the arrival of offshore banks and money brokers. Purchases include containerized exchanges from Japan, which eliminate the need to wait while new premises are built. Business has doubled in the past three years.

To the first-time visitor, Bahrain has the air of an open society, without apparent suspicion of foreigners. But it is probably true that some Western sales talk is more closely scrutinized now than it would have been when oil prices first rose sharply.

Britain is still the principal source of imports, followed by Japan, the United States and Australia. During the nineteenth century, and

the first half of this, links between Britain and Bahrain became steadily stronger.

Eventually Bahrain was the headquarters for the British Political Resident covering the whole Gulf, and a base for the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, and British troops. But in internal affairs Britain could intervene only in an advisory capacity.

Since 1971 the Emir, Shaikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, has ruled an independent state which was annexed by his family nearly 200 years ago.

However, Britons still form the biggest European community in the country, others including Americans and the Portuguese, who ruled Bahrain in the sixteenth century. There are bigger contingents from Oman, India, Pakistan and Iran. But it is estimated that out of a total population of more than 250,000, nearly four fifths are Bahrainis.

It is apparent that much of the Government's energy and resources have been devoted to creating an educated lower middle class, with their own homes and white collar jobs. This has been aided by the enthusiasm with which women have gone into banks and other offices.

Some may still wear the enveloping black cloak while going to work—in case they meet grandmother on the way—but once there they discard it and do their work in modern dress. A few of the more conservative retain a kind of headscarf to conceal much of their faces.

The Hongkong Bank Group

In Bahrain

The British Bank of the Middle East

Main Office

P.O. Box 57, Manama

and at

Lulu Road, Ghudaibiya, Isa Town,
Muharraq and Hidd

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Offshore Banking Unit

P.O. Box 5497, Manama

World Wide

Offices in

Australia-Bahrain

Brazil-Brunei-Canada

People's Republic of China-Djibouti

France-Federal Republic of Germany

Guam-Hong Kong-India-Indonesia

Japan-Jersey-Jordan-Lebanon

Macau-Malaysia-Mauritius-Netherlands

New Hebrides-Oman-Philippines

Qatar-Saudi Arabia-Singapore

Solomon Islands-South Korea

Sri Lanka-Switzerland-Thailand

United Arab Emirates-United Kingdom

United States-Yemen Arab Republic



Head Office & London Main Office of
The British Bank of the Middle East 99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA 01-638 2366

Head Office of

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 1 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong

London City Office

99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA 01-638 2300



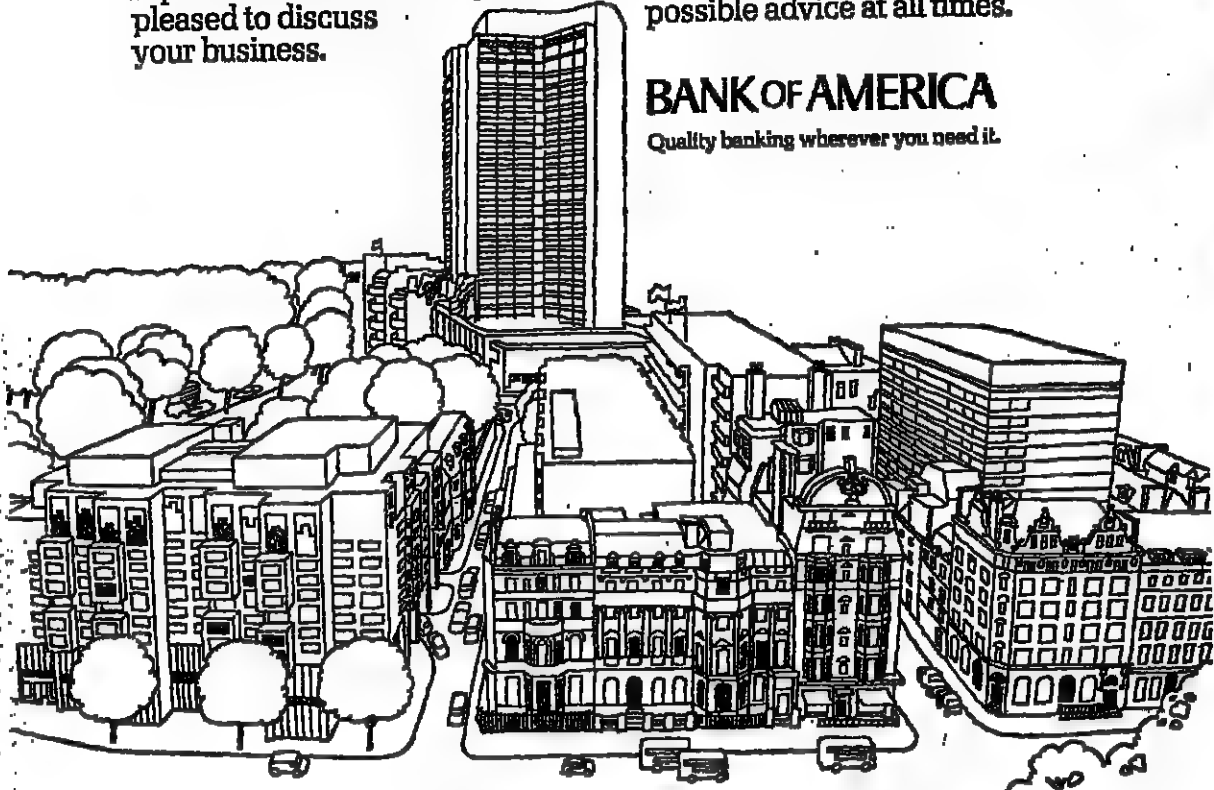
Here in London you're closer than you think to the Middle East

Here at 7 Old Park Lane in Mayfair is the Middle East Area Office of Bank of America, just a few minutes walk from many of London's top international hotels.

From here we co-ordinate all our banking operations in the Middle East and our area representatives will always be pleased to discuss your business.

We offer a complete range of international banking services, including loan syndications, corporate lending, project financing and correspondent banking. And through our global network of offices we can see that you receive the right introductions and the best possible advice at all times.

BANK OF AMERICA
Quality banking wherever you need it.

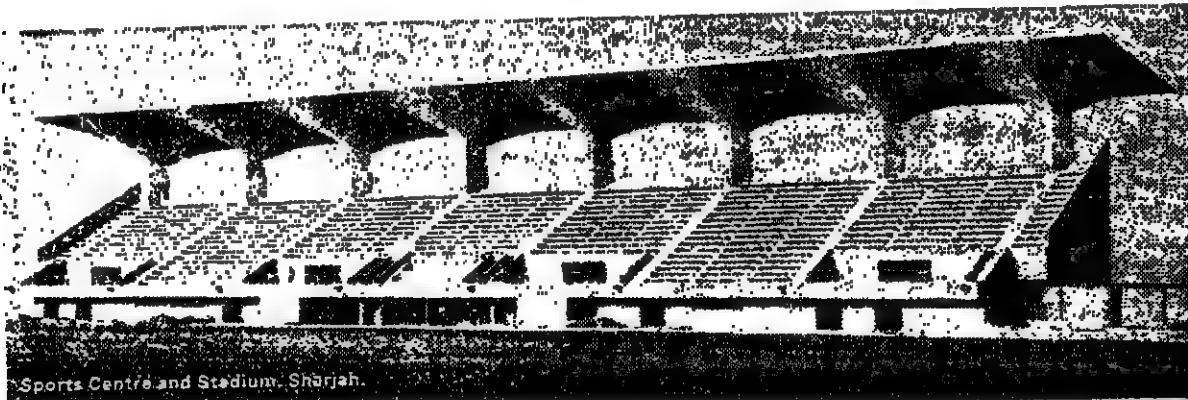


MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

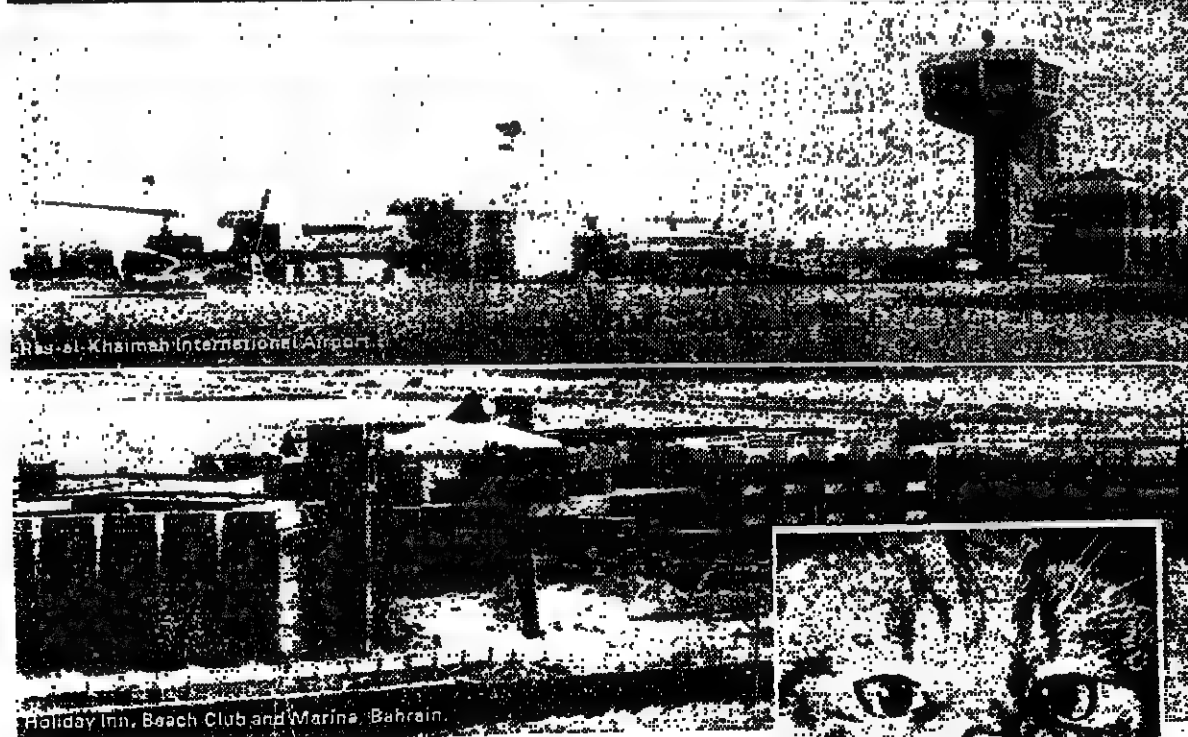
Area Office: LONDON 7 Old Park Lane, London W1 Tel: 01-838 9070
Contact: Senior Vice President
Yves G. Lamarche,
Vice President Samir Kaldawy,
Vice President Dietrich Herzog
ABU DHABI Bank of America,
UAE Representative Office, P.O. Box 3848, Abu Dhabi, Tel: 28301
Representatives: Shafiq Ahmed

BAHRAIN Bank of America,
P.O. Box 5280, Manama, Bahrain.
Tel: 50558. Telex: 8615.
Manager: Mustapha Serag El Din.
EGYPT Bank of America, 45 Brazil Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.
Tel: 818722/813980 Telex: 2425
Manager: Leslie Stones.
IRAN Bank of America, Iran Representative Office, P.O. Box 41628, Tehran, Iran. Tel: 825888.
Representative: John Silva.

KUWAIT Financial Group of Kuwait,
(An Affiliate of the Bank of America)
P.O. Box 23986, Safat, Kuwait.
Tel: 44087/81.
General Manager:
Dominique Santini.
LEBANON Bank of America, B.L.T.
Building, Riad Solh St., P.O. Box 3965
Beirut Tel: 240001. Contact:
Manager: Marshall Lewis



Sports Centre and Stadium, Shurjah.



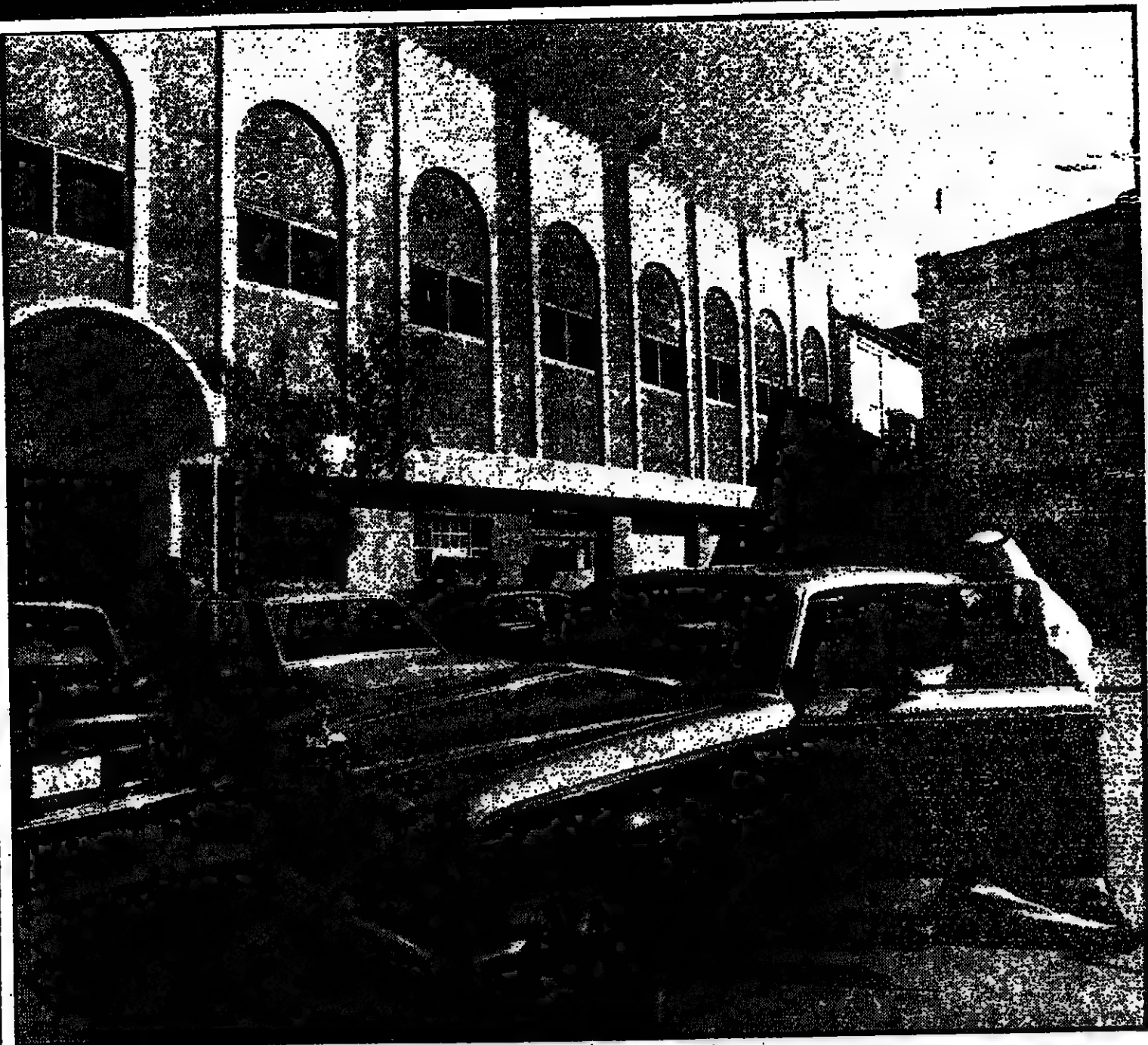
Al-Khaimah International Airport.

Count on C.A.T. for experience...

...that backs technical ability with local know-how to get even the most difficult jobs completed on time

C.A.T. & MOTHERCAT
Pipeline and Process Plant Constructors and Civil Engineers
P.O. Box 11-1036, Beirut, Lebanon. Telex: CAT 20616 LE
P.O. Box 105, Bahrain. Telex: 8436 CAT GJ
P.O. Box 121, Sharjah, U.A.E. Telex: 8014 CAT SH

Notes: Tel. 1 Gt. Cumberland Place, London W1H 7AL Telex 21128



Rolls-Royces on Al-Manamah: there is keen competition to win a slice of the booming trade.

Politics finds its outlet in business

by Ann Fyfe

Bahrain has a highly educated, articulate population with high material expectations but with no representative forum through which to direct its demands since the dissolution in 1975 of the National Assembly. Not that the Assembly turned out to be much of a two-way channel the reasons for and effects of its dissolution, and the direction in which the governmental process has developed during two years without formal representative checks, are thus the important area of inquiry in contemporary Bahrain politics.

Trade, Bahrain's distinguishing activity, has proved the greatest shock-absorber in this respect and its promotion is the Government's foremost preoccupation. Or, to phrase this basic datum differently, trade mitigates ideological commitment on both right and left.

Because so much post-Assembly legislation has been concerned with commerce and employment, the state's corridors of the Chamber of Commerce are in some sense the seat of opposition, in that the merchants and the businessmen and critics of this large part of Government activity. Shadily rule with mercantile constraint seems to have been the historical status quo by this argument the 1977 system of government is a return to the pre-Assembly norm.

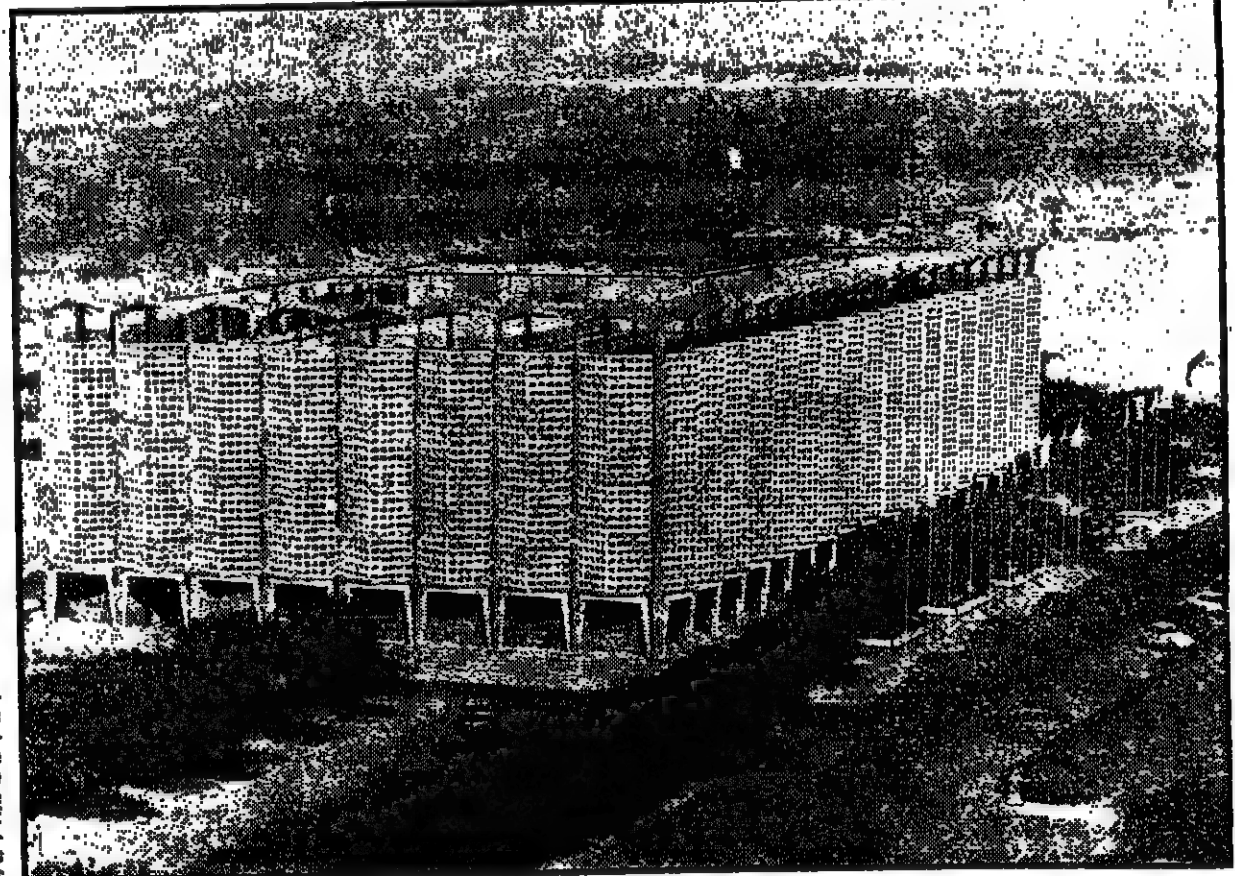
Four main groups with differing economic and religious backgrounds make up the Bahraini populace, which itself constitutes about 80 per cent of the island's total.

Aboriginal farmers and fishermen, established in the archipelago centuries before the arrival of the present-day ruling classes, are Shi'ah Muslims and now are found mostly in remote rural areas. Ancestors of the present Emir arrived in Bahrain from Kuwait and the north by way of Qatar towards the end of the eighteenth century and took the islanders their contemporary Persian governors. Since then the Al-Khalifa have ruled without interruption.

This Sunni Muslim Arab clan was accompanied on its migration by kindred whose chief occupation was commerce, principally the pearl trade, and these are still found in the largest trading establishments. Over the past century, large numbers of Iranian families, both Sunni and Shi'ah, the latter mostly artisans, have found their way to Bahrain. Shi'ah and Sunnis are approximately evenly balanced numerically.

When campaigning for Bahrain's first elections in December 1973 began, the dominant merchant elite were well represented among the candidates, and confidence expected to have the louder voice in the Assembly. Instead, to their amazement, the voting by adult male suffrage produced a distinctly dissonant, non-merchant, and Establishment chamber. Since 85 per cent of eligible Bahrainis voted and the ballot was secret, the election results were unassailable.

Some hostile reaction was heard but the public seems to have been almost as bewildered as the Government by some of the Assembly's more extreme motions and as far as one can ascertain there is no burning sense of grievance on the island today.



Government House, Bahrain: since the National Assembly was dissolved in 1975, the Emir rules by decree.

Of the 30 members elected, a generous third were of identifiably left-wing persuasion, including communists, and a smaller group which included the Speaker, Abdullah Madani, who was murdered in 1975, represented a reactionary religious view. Parties were and are illegal: what is impeded thereby by communist, for example, is a candidate whose platform reflected communist teaching sufficiently closely to induce the electorate to identify him as such.

Some observers regard these ideological labels as imports from the West and from left-wing and Baathist Arab countries, notably Iraq, and feel as a result that they do not represent deeply-held convictions but expressions of a transient fixation with left-wing politics.

Partly because of this great political divide, partly because of the novelty of parliamentary proceedings and partly because of abuse of the Assembly's time for the pursuit of personal vendettas, the Assembly failed to pass legislation. Many motions originating from Right and Left were tabled with demands extending from the nationalization of the oil company to the total seclusion of women; but meanwhile bills piled up, including a draft internal security law, which the authorities were anxious to enact, sanctioning detention without trial. The Assembly demurred and was disbanded overnight in August, 1975.

Some hostile reaction was heard but the public seems to have been almost as bewildered as the Government by some of the Assembly's more extreme motions and as far as one can ascertain there is no burning sense of grievance on the island today.

Partly because of this great political divide, partly because of the novelty of parliamentary proceedings and partly because of abuse of the Assembly's time for the pursuit of personal vendettas, the Assembly failed to pass legislation. Many motions originating from Right and Left were tabled with demands extending from the nationalization of the oil company to the total seclusion of women; but meanwhile bills piled up, including a draft internal security law, which the authorities were anxious to enact, sanctioning detention without trial. The Assembly demurred and was disbanded overnight in August, 1975.

What became of the members and how has government been conducted since the dissolution? It is there that commerce has been influential. The island's trade is booming and the aspiration of the Bahrainis seems to be to participate in this prosperous activity. Clandestine political groupings are known to exist, however.

Some have affiliations to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, some with Baathist sympathies and support, others communist and others still with extreme religious views. It is for the suppression of these groups that the detention clauses are invoked and it does seem that there are political prisoners. Rumours were rife during the trial of Madani's murderers about the treatment of the accused men.

Britons still fill the posts of Director-General of Police and Chief of the Security Services and the head of the CID is Jordanian.

Government is now to all intents and purposes government by Emir decree but the European student must, before delivering judgment, learn the basic lesson that in Arab tribal society (however diluted tribal mores may be in advanced Bahrain) one of the ruler's primary functions is that of ombudsman against his own ministers.

Legislation originates in the Cabinet and is endorsed by Sheikh Isa, whose views will have been made known at the consultation stage. While older citizens and those close to the ruling family still present their petitions direct to the ruler, it has been a natural development that others turn in-creasingly to the ministries to lobby for their demands.

Although government attitudes on security matters seem to have hardened since the assembly experiment, much post-assembly legislation has aimed at the material and social improvement of the Bahrainis' living standards. Many social security, insurance and welfare laws have been signed, as if to demonstrate that the Government can act in the interests of the people without the prompting, or the obstruction, of an elected body.

Employment and labour conditions are among the most important political issues today, and Bahrain is acquainted with large-scale, organized strikes. When laws protecting the worker and improving his environment have proved costly to the employer, however, the employers—that is the merchants—have forcefully made their views heard. Often this is done through the Chamber of Commerce, which recently introduced national insurance regulations that reduced employers' contributions for expatriate staff. The chamber was also responsible for new medical provisions and company registration measures.

In a nutshell, the political scene seems to show a government tightening its grip on dissent on the one hand and acting urgently but within constraints to raise living and working conditions on the other.

Missing from this account of the political composition of Bahrain has been the Sunni-Shi'ah scission. A European observer finds it difficult to determine whether this issue is merely dormant and liable to erupt suddenly or whether, as it appears on the surface, declining in importance.

In favour of the latter argument is the integrating effect of education; schools are non-sectarian. Against it is the fact of population distribution which means that villages tend to be either Sunni or Shi'ah, but not both. As a result, a school non-sectarian in intent will in practice be attended by only one of the two sects.

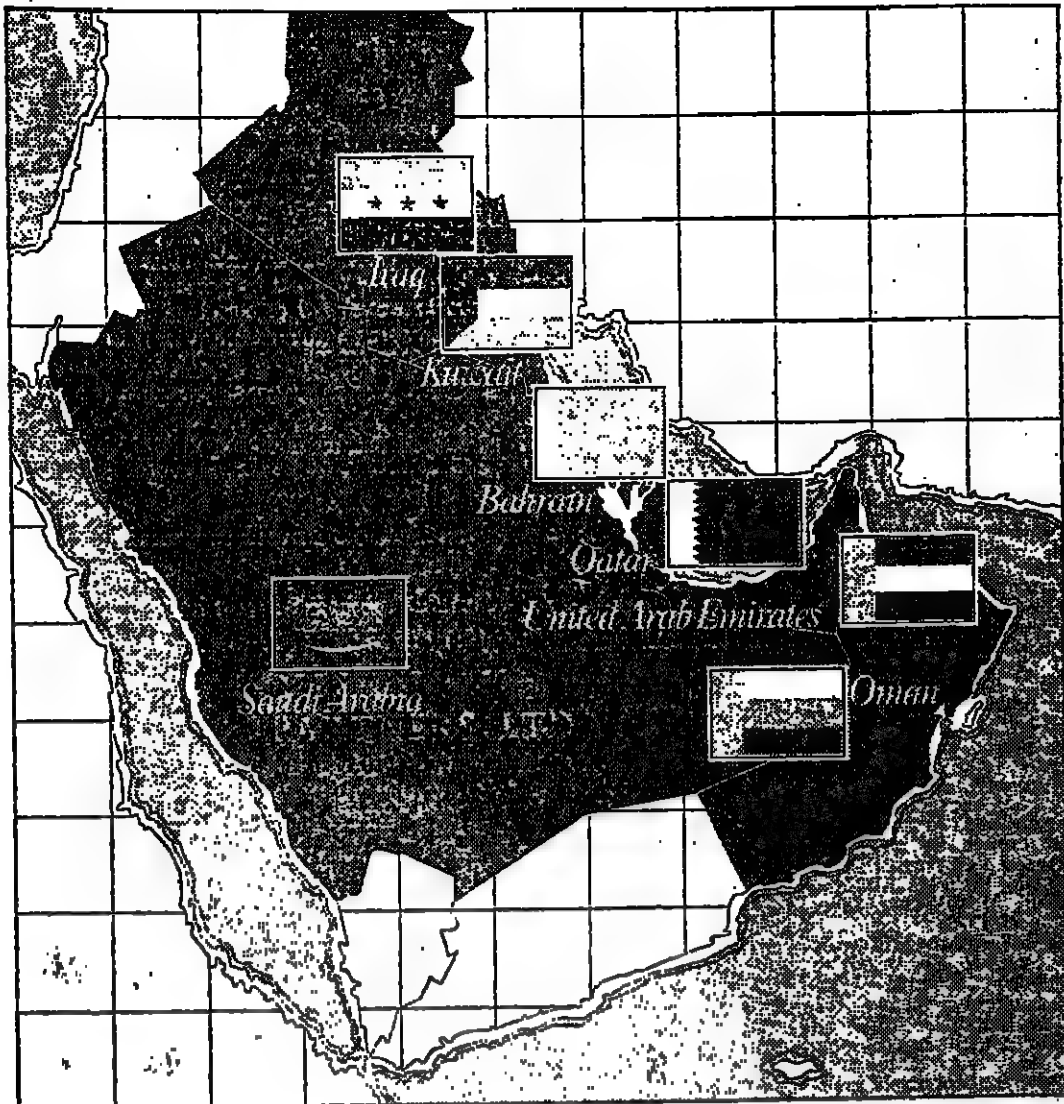
The Shi'ah claim to be the larger of the two but in high government positions they are noticeably few: they have five out of 17 ministers at present.

Generally speaking, the Sunni are better off materially. Religion is not, however, the burning issue of the day, any more than are the Assembly or foreign immigration (which fuels such heat in neighbouring Gulf countries whose Arab population forms the minority). The main bones of contention relate to material, rather than ideological, questions. The most controversial are issues over rents, land, the cost of living, employment and welfare, in all of which sectors expectations are capable of being satisfied by means of high government expenditure.

To make projections for the future, therefore, the student must begin by asking whether the will and the wherewithal to maintain such a level of spending exist. Evidence to date is that they do. Not all free far rightists or far leftists have been assimilated into the painful walks of life, but their views must be expressed covertly and counting them is thus extremely difficult. It seems reasonable to conclude, however, that the diligent pursuit of prosperity has pushed ideological energy into the background for the moment.

هكذا من الاص

All these countries own The Gulf International Bank.



The Gulf International Bank represents seven Arab States bordering the Gulf. Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman and United Arab Emirates. Owned directly by the Governments of these states and with an authorised capital of US \$100,000,000 and issued capital of US \$70,000,000, the

bank has their strong backing and support. Already a major force in the Gulf Area, G.I.B. will extend operations worldwide, to grow into a major world bank offering complete commercial and merchant banking facilities to and from the Gulf Area and throughout the world.



Government Road, Manama, P.O. Box 1017-Bahrain.



These ruins of this Portuguese fort at Qal'at al-Bahrain bear a superficial resemblance to the Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia. Both forts were used in the African slave trade.

Philip of Macedon find spurs search for riches beneath the sands

by Patrick O'Leary

When winter comes the archaeologists get busy in Bahrain, one of the first Arab countries to encourage their work. A square tent is the headquarters of a French team excavating an Islamic city on the northern coast at Qal'at al-Bahrain.

It is just one of a series of cities built on the same site, spanning 3000 BC to the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese manned the fort whose ruins rise above it. A few miles to the west, at Durrat, another tent is pitched beside the remains

of a temple excavated by a joint Bahraini-British team. It was a columned building, believed to have been constructed nearly a thousand years before comparable temples appeared in Greece.

On the west coast of the island emergency digs have begun into a number of sand-covered mound tombs which lie on the route of the new road which will serve the proposed causeway to Saudi Arabia. Such tombs from the pre-Christian era are found in several parts of Bahrain.

They are referred to as the 100,000 tombs, but an accurate count would be difficult, and it is thought there may be as many as 200,000.

It was these mounds which first excited the curiosity of archaeologists. Bahraini craftsmen adopt a more pragmatic attitude to them. The island village of Aali has the biggest tombs, some two or three storeys high.

'A beautifully thorough job of work'

Black smoke rises as you approach the village. This simply means that the local potter is using one of the empty tombs as a kiln for firing his pots. Others are pressed into service for burning lime out of limestone. A strange touch is added by a modern cemetery between two ancient tombs.

Some mounds have been excavated various times. Generally the finds were meagre, the graves showing signs of being disturbed centuries ago. But the recent discovery of the tomb of Philip of Macedon near Saloniha will surely encourage further efforts to uncover similar riches in the sands of Bahrain.

A glimpse of what might be there can be seen among the exhibits in the well-laid-out museum on Al-Moharraq island. Just one quarter of a mile from the site, found in a grave mound, apparently overlooked by robbers. The museum also has coins bearing the head of Alexander the Great. This famous conqueror, son of Philip of Macedon, intended to subdue Arabia, but died before he could undertake the campaign.

To the layman, an archaeologist is a slightly grubby and disturbing figure. He spends much of his time rifling tombs, which seems the ultimate invasion of privacy, then grumbles if he finds grave robbers have been there before him.

He is always suspected of being a treasure hunter, when in fact the broken fragments of a delicate piece of pottery often interest him more than gold or diamonds. Patience is his great virtue as he knits together the outlines of history from broken pots, ruined buildings, fragmentary inscriptions and the contents of rubbish tips.

The blend of scholarship and detective work called in Looking for Dilmun, by Geoffrey Bibby. It is an account of excavations carried out in Bahrain and other Gulf states for many years by teams of scientists organized by a Danish museum in Aarhus and led by its curator, Professor Peter Vilhelm Glob.

Mr Bibby paid a graceful

tribute to Captain E. L. Durand, the first man to dig into Bahrain's history nearly 100 years ago. "He was not an archaeologist," Mr Bibby wrote. "The antiquities of Bahrain were not even his main reason for coming to the island—they were merely his cover."

"But his survey of the antiquities is a beautifully thorough job of work. Time and again in our work we have discovered new sites for investigation and, on going back to Durand's report, have found that he was there first, that he had stood upon our site, and lived it as one which would repay closer investigation."

Captain Durand went to Bahrain at the instigation of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Jess, Political Resident in the Gulf, to carry out what was something of a diplomatic and military reconnaissance. The extracts from his report published in 1889 in The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society pointed out that Bahrain was vulnerable to attack from the mainland across the narrow seas.

He commented: "From the top of the Jebel Dukhan, or hill of smoke, in the very centre of the island, a perfect view of this sea and the surrounding mainland is obtainable, and this, if necessary, could be very easily made use of as a signalling station."

'The land is silver and the sea is pearl'

But other passages revealed the captain's character, a man we feel we would like to know better. He recounted how a native said of the Bahrain group of islands "the land is silver and the sea is pearl."

Captain Durand went on: "Looking out to sea on the morning of a clear sky and a fresh nor-wester, it would seem as if nature, at all times lavish of effort, had here, however, exhausted every bit of living given in her paint-box; and then, wearying of the effort, had splashed an angry streak of purple into the foreground."

Before describing his excavation of some mound tombs, he wrote: "It is certainly forced upon even the most superficial observer that he is standing upon no common soil, but on that of a land which, although now desolate enough, has probably reemerged with high life, and under whose face may, possibly, lie the history of countless generations."

He added the warning that although the climate was delightful from October to April during the other months of the year it would be impossible to work. The trustees of the British Museum were so impressed by Captain Durand's report that they allotted £100 for him to spend on further excavations. But when the instruction reached Bushire, in what is now Iran, he had been recalled to India.

His most important find was a piece of black basalt rock, apparently the foundation stone of a temple, which he bore a cuneiform inscription which Sir Henry Rawlinson deciphered as referring to Inzak, a god identified in clay tablets found in

Mesopotamia as associated with a Gulf state known as Dilmun.

From this apparently slight evidence Sir Henry, in a long footnote to Captain Durand's report, made the daring deduction that Bahrain had been the mysterious Dilmun before being renamed Tylos by the Greeks.

Archaeologists are particularly interested in Dilmun because it was both fact and fiction. It was a prosperous port of call on the trade route between the cities of Mesopotamia, in what is now Iraq, and the Indus Valley, Pakistan.

Thousands of tombs still unexplored

But in Sumerian mythology it was a paradise favoured by the gods which held the secret of eternal life. Presumably this belief has to do with the 100,000 or 200,000 tombs, a place where even ordinary people were buried with some care.

Captain Durand's inscribed stone was destroyed during the last war, but Sir Henry's view received support about the same time from Dr Peter Bruce Cornwall, an American. He excavated some of the burial mounds in 1943.

Further evidence was dug up by the Danish team after the war, hence the title of Mr Bibby's book. They found a number of merchants' seals among the Bahraini ruins of a type also discovered in Mesopotamia and Pakistan.

A practical test will come from the voyage of Mr Thor Heyerdahl, who is sailing The Gulf in a ship of reeds built according to Sumerian

designs of about 3500 BC. He hopes in this way to assess how trade and culture could have spread in the ancient world.

The British Political Agent in Bahrain from 1904 to 1912, Captain F. R. Frideaux, excavated some of the Aali burial mounds. He seems to have gone about the task in a military fashion, packing eight of them at once with a large labour force.

In 1925 nearly fifty other mounds were investigated by Ernest Mackay, sent to Bahrain by Sir Flanders Petrie. But there are still tens of thousands of tombs unexplored.

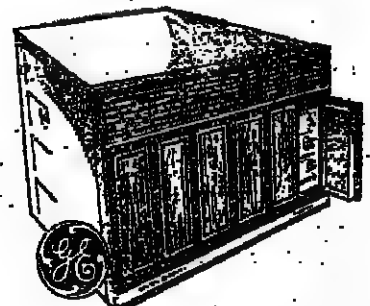
Geoffrey Bibby's own interest in Bahrain began when he worked there as an oilman in the late 1940s. He recalls arriving from London by flying boat in the days when there was only one hotel.

From that contact arose a big series of excavations which at various times involved more than 80 archaeologists from half a dozen countries as well as several hundred workmen. Their finds included the remains of three temples, the first dating back to 2500 BC, at Barbar, not far from the present excavation at Durrat.

Since the Bahraini excavations have produced few objects of intrinsic value so far, artifact smuggling has not become the curse it is in other countries. But there are other hazards. One party of archaeologists, having uncovered an open coffin and skeleton, left them for closer study the next day. On their return the skeleton's skull had vanished.

It is also a sensible Arab custom to use old buildings as a quarry for stone to patch up modern ones. For this reason one temple site has been reburied in sand until arrangements can be made for guarding it.

GENERAL ELECTRIC YOUR BEST BUY



ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS
FROST FREE REFRIGERATORS
AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINES

For complete service contact:

JASSIM JABER
GOLDEN ARROW CO.

Al Khalifa Road
P.O. Box 658, Bahrain
Tel: 54447

National Insurance Services

Telephone: Bahrain 52452 / 57073

P.O. Box 530
Manama
State of Bahrain

Telex: 8908

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا ان الاصل



Al-Manamah Centre, a new multi-million pound project comprising three blocks of showrooms, offices and flats, has arisen in Government Road, Bahrain's main business and administrative thoroughfare. The National Bank of Bahrain tower (left) looms over it.

Horror stories arise as buildings go up at feverish rate



Property development has patriates has been a 50 per cent drop in some rents since last year. However, the slackening came from a level of activity which seemed too feverish to last. Government sources said construction costs trebled between 1973 and 1976 with land values rising up to six times. High prices made house ownership impossible for many Bahrainis.

But horror stories circulate. "Some half-finished buildings are likely to remain that way", a resident said. Another told of a Labour and materials are expensive, and both have four out of more than 20 houses had been let. A well-known side-effect for ex-

The Bahrain Tower block (right), nearing completion, already dominates Government Road.

and gravel are used they have to be washed in filtered water. This is because salt and sulphur in the local supply can cause trouble if they come into contact with reinforcing metals.

For the same reason cars suffer excessively from rust, which is why Bahrainis can be seen washing their vehicles beside some of the sweet water streams in defiance of notices forbidding the practice. Builders at least have the consolation that cement sets rapidly in the Gulf climate.

Three or four multi-million-pound commercial developments will be testing the market over the next few months. Al-Manamah Centre, in the heart of the city's business and administrative thoroughfare, Government Road, contains three blocks, offering a total of 300,000 sq ft of showrooms, offices and flats.

Office space is priced at about £11 a sq ft annual rent, and three-bedroom flats at some £1,100 a month. In addition tenants have to meet a municipal tax of 10 per cent on rent, and at least another 10 per cent service charge.

Service is an important aspect of renting property. Even modern buildings quickly look seamy in a hot climate if paintwork is neglected or staircases are left unswept.

The centre is Bahraini-owned, but letting and management are in the hands of Cluttons, the London chartered surveyors. Mr Simon Troughton, the resident manager, said he believed the commercial space would appeal to companies, such as banks, which were expanding and wanted to move into bigger and better premises.

"We believe the downturn has stabilized in the commercial market", Mr Troughton said, "although the residential side is still volatile." He thought offshore companies would be cautious about establishing offices in Bahrain, in spite of recent government moves

to offer concessions to some service businesses similar to those which brought in offshore banks.

Architecturally, Al-Manamah Centre has clean lines but it is overshadowed by the imaginative Bank of Bahrain tower next door, which retains some of the cool first-work appearance of Arab buildings.

This tower again combines offices and flats, a common feature of several recent developments. Private car parking is also in demand, which should at least do something to ease traffic blocks in Government Road caused by contractors' lorries and rubble.

Along the road the city's tallest building is taking shape. Bahrain Tower is Bahraini-owned, with letting and management in the hands of Debenhams Tewson & Chinnocks.

This London firm has had a presence in the island since 1973. In addition to letting and managing such developments as the Pearl of Bahrain building and residential property, the firm has acted for clients from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, advising on investment in various parts of the world.

Near the opposite end of Government Road the Sheikh Mubarak Building is being fixed out for operating in Bahrain. But often staff simply come in on a general tour of the Gulf.

The appropriately named Al-Gulf agents have offices in London and Al-Manamah. Bahrain is not the only European country bidding for business. An advertisement in the Gulf Weekly Mirror from a Swiss firm offered: "Ancient ruins, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and mansions in Italy and France".

One area of construction still thriving is in hotels. Thousands of extra bedrooms will be provided over the next two or three years in new blocks, or in additions and renovations to existing hotels.

Whether they will all prosper depends on future world trade activity, and on the influence of such developments as the new ship repair yard and the causeway to be built between Bahrain and the mainland. It is said that a Bahraini hotel-keeper regards anything less than 105 per cent room occupancy as a bad night, and it seems some lowering of expectations and perhaps prices will occur when the Holiday Inn, Sheraton, and similar establishments open their doors.

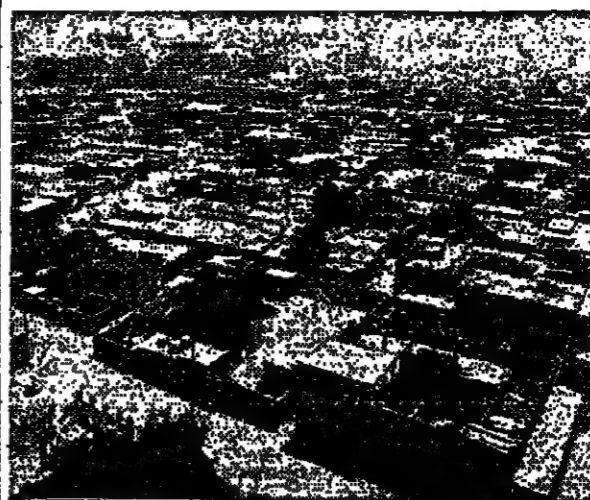
Non-Arab individuals or companies may not own property, but land can be leased from the Government. A Housing Ministry official said Bahrain needed 15,000 more homes in five to seven years to reduce overcrowding.

It will not be easy to achieve such a target. Many poor people own their own homes, which makes slum clearance a complicated process. Also, the population is overwhelmingly young, and couples marrying now are not prepared to start their joint life in one room hastily tacked on to their parents' home. But the rent of even a small house can be more than the wages of a skilled worker.

Measures to solve the dilemma have included the building of Isa Town on virgin desert seven miles from Al-Manamah. There couples buy their homes on low-interest mortgages, the land having been donated by the Emir. It is said that if residents fall behind in even their low repayments, they are not pressed too hard for the money.

Loans are also granted to Bahrainis who own a plot of land but cannot finance building a home. Other steps include provision of five-storey blocks of flats, a form of housing which Arabs traditionally shun, and of timber-frame and prefabricated estates. There are proposals to set up a specialist housing bank.

P. O'L.



We drained it.



We diverted it.



We crossed it.



We housed it.

We've diverted the Rio Colca in Peru, built a highway across the mountains of North Yemen, completed a major drainage scheme in Sharjah and built a large housing development in Bahrain.

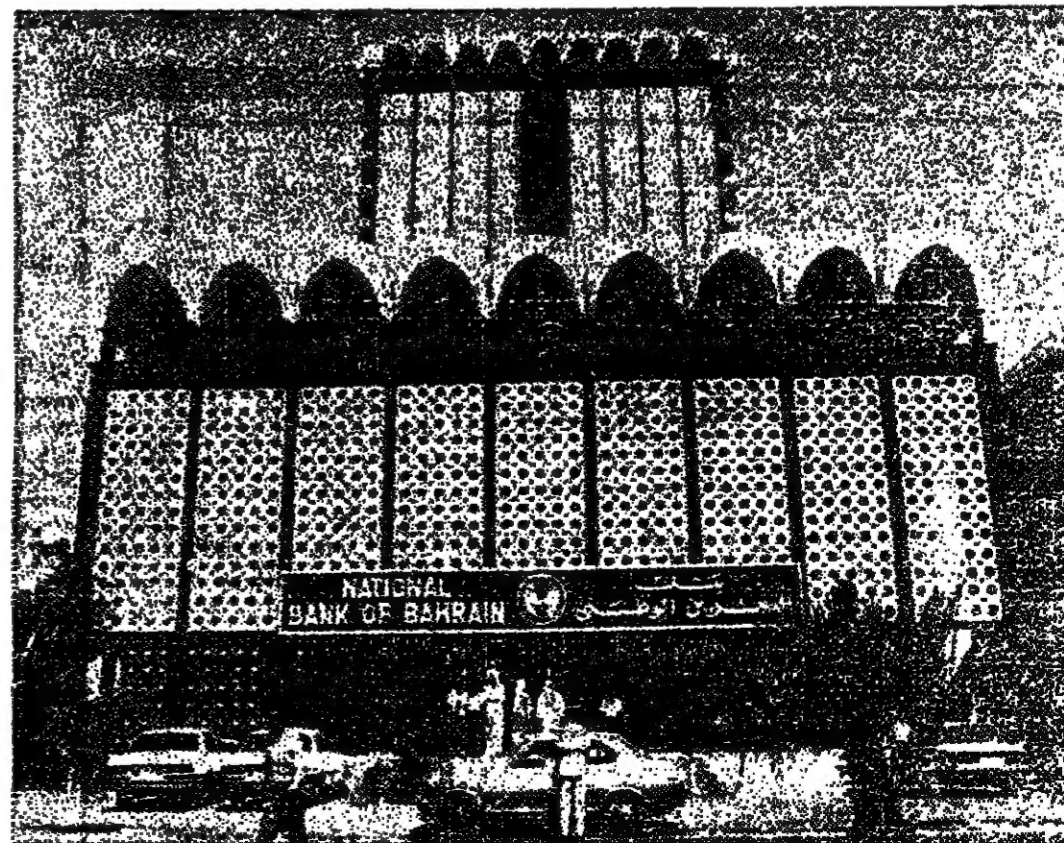
Just a few of the ways and some of the places where Tarmac are using their building and civil engineering skills—even in the remotest corners of the world.

Tarmac INTERNATIONAL

Big in World Construction.

TARMAC INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 62-72 CHILTERN STREET LONDON W1M 2EL. TELEPHONE 01-486 4444. TELEX 23713. OFFICES IN OMAN, SAUDI ARABIA, U.A.E. AND EGYPT.

The bank that knows the people, the market and the opportunities



Today Bahrain has grown into the nerve-centre of banking operations in the Middle East. At the heart of this growth is the National Bank of Bahrain, one of the largest banks in Bahrain active in the local commercial market as well as handling large volumes of interbank activities, foreign exchange and money market operations, in Gulf as well as international currencies. The National Bank of Bahrain — your opportunity to contact the right market through the right people.



NATIONAL BANK OF SAUDI ARABIA

We know Bahrain better

P.O. Box 106, Manama, Bahrain
Tel-58800, Telex: 8242 NATBNK GJ

GPR

Hotpoint
QUALITY
APPLIANCES

ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS
FROST FREE REFRIGERATORS
AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINES

KHALAIFAT EST.

Old Palace Road
PO Box 5111
Bahrain
Telephone: 50529

Development bond satisfies main needs

by Ann Fyfe

Attracting foreign exchange and generating employment for Bahrainis are the two factors governing financial policy. Both budget and visible trade balance are in deficit, though to a small amount, but it is politically unthinkable to cut back government spending in this country of high expectations.

That is the underlying reason for the direction which the search for diversified revenue sources has taken—the direction of welcoming foreigners in large numbers.

Total state revenue is shown in the 1977 budget as BD235m (about £335m) of which oil provides BD120m. Oil output declined in 1976 compared with the previous year and will continue to fall consistently. Spending, on the other hand, rose to BD249m and it must be assumed that for political reasons government spending cannot be reduced significantly in the near future.

The need therefore is for sources of revenue other than oil and aid. The latter added up to slightly less than BD41m in 1977, mostly from the neighbouring O.A.P.E.C. states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Bahrain's proximity to these states has to be borne in mind in an evaluation of the island's economic prospects.

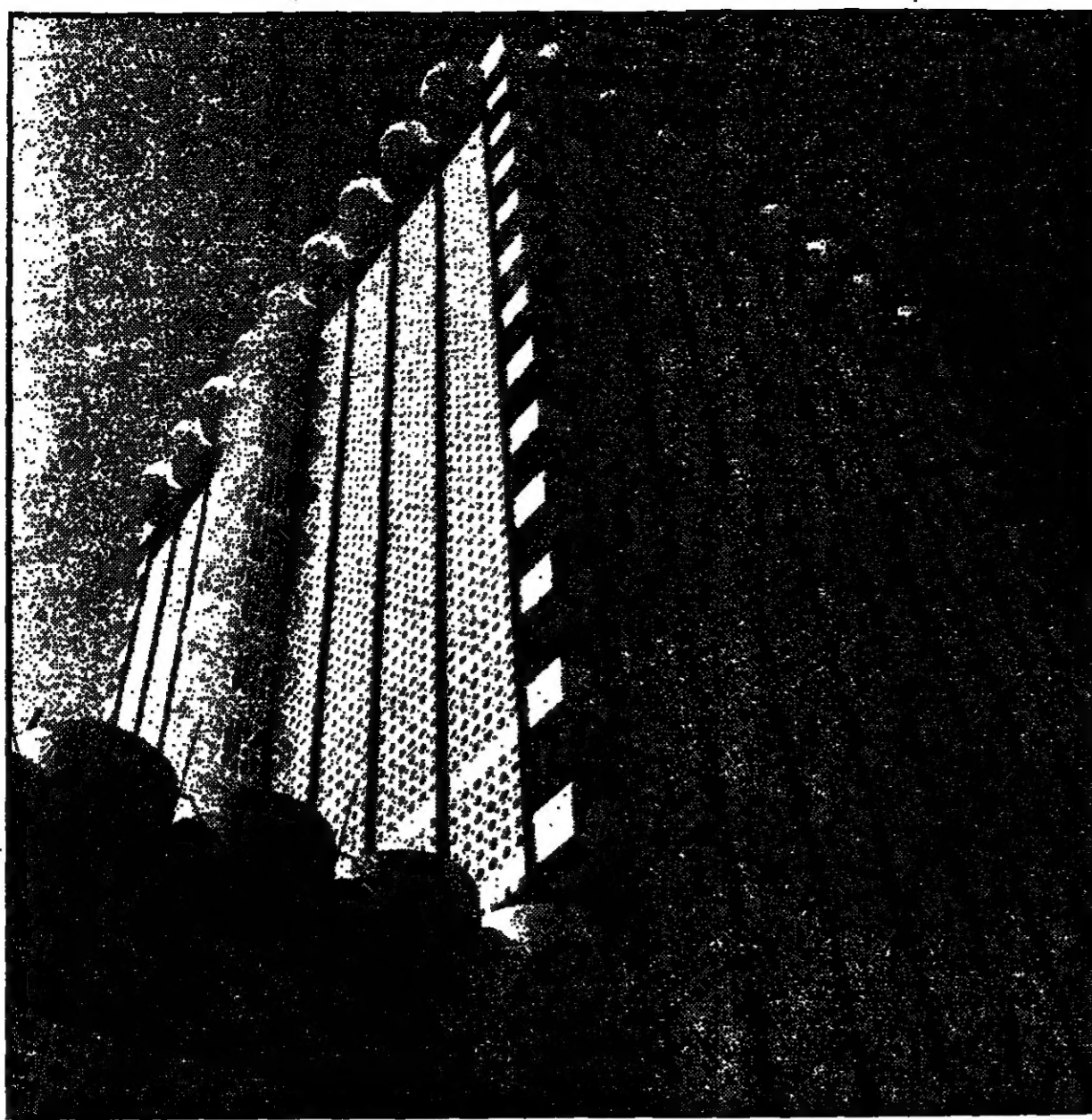
Bahrain's first development bond, issued in the summer, satisfied three main needs. First and foremost it raised money for development projects, but it also supplied a safe investment for the embryonic institutional investors—the private and the new state pension and insurance funds—which have grown up in the past two years. Third, it absorbed liquidity and helped to curb inflation.

Total money supply grew at a rate of 65 per cent in 1976 and, although the upward curve of government spending had already been arrested as more projects reached completion, bank lending was still expanding.

The rate of growth in money supply this year has been about 30 per cent. Because of over subscription, the original bond issue of BD10m was raised to BD14m and was still oversubscribed.

The five-year bond will be fully negotiable by banks and by the Bahrain Monetary Agency and its 8 per cent coupon, if compared with the 8½ per cent required of borrowers in the four recent diwan commercial bond issues, is an indication of the Government's credit rating.

Attracting foreign exchange is the motive behind most of the state's general policy of encouraging large foreign companies and particularly offshore banking and, under a recent ministerial decree, offshore companies of other kinds as well. Mr Alan Moore, Bahrain's monetary adviser, estimates that the offshore banking units (OBUs), which numbered 32 with assets of \$13,200m by August this year, earned about \$25m in 1976, before



The National Bank of Bahrain, one of the modern buildings dominating the business quarter.

all the licences had been taken up.

He also estimates that when all licensed OBUs are fully operational their foreign exchange contribution will rise to \$40m in 1977, and about \$50m thereafter, enough to cover the visible balance of trade deficit running at \$45m in 1976 and \$30m in the first two quarters of 1977.

These foreign exchange calculations refer to expenditure in Bahrain by the banks and their staffs. Mr Moore calculates in addition that the banking sectors as a whole comprises about 2,000 jobs divided equally between the onshore and offshore banks and that of these 80 per cent are filled by Bahraini nationals onshore and about 50 per cent offshore.

Expatriate staff, on the other hand, remit their savings to their home countries, this stable debit on the invisible account perhaps being balanced by inflows of private capital from neighbouring countries in the form of property investment and the like.

Similarly, recent ventures into bond issuing for overseas borrowers and the still more recent invitation to merchant banks to open in Bahrain have as their aim the attraction of foreign assets of \$13,200m by August this year, earned about \$25m in 1976, before

Mexico, one each for the Philippines and for Algeria's state navigation company, all at 8½ per cent.

It is not envisaged that Bahrain will become a major capital exporter but over and above the resultant foreign exchange earnings both the bonds and the merchant banking licences will bolster the size and reputation of the island as a banking services centre.

Gulf Air, with its staff of more than 5,000, and Cable and Wireless, both of which have their regional headquarters in Bahrain, are examples of companies basing themselves on the island for its welcoming attitude to expatriates and its superior facilities.

A recent ministerial decree, using a clause in the 1976 Companies Act, announced that companies whose business is largely external to Bahrain will be permitted to open offices there without observing the onshore local partnership regulations. Such ventures will again pay rents, make purchases, use facilities in Bahrain and employ Bahrainis. They will also pay an annual offshore licence fee of BD2,500m.

Company registration fees are shown as BD1,600,000 in the 1977 budget under a government fees and taxes heading totalling BD26m. Changes, mostly increases have now been introduced

in the registration fee system and this heading can be expected to show substantial increases in subsequent budgets.

Meanwhile, the main chapter under this heading is customs duties and port fees which brought in more than BD19m in this fiscal year.

Two large projects in the service sector are looked on as the large-scale foreign exchange earners of the 1980s and large employers—the causeway to Saudi Arabia, which will boost the leisure services sector, and the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (ASRY) dry dock. Work has not started on the former, which is being paid for by Saudi Arabia; the latter accepted its first ships in October, although its profit projection is not being released.

On the visible account, exports mean Alga, which has a turnover of about \$120m, and the Bapco refinery. Alga employs more than 2,000 staff, the majority Bahraini, and its foreign exchange earnings have been estimated at more than \$50m. Balance sheets are not available for the refinery, which employs more than 3,300 staff of whom 90 per cent are Bahraini, but throughput in 1976 averaged 220,000 barrels a day and its contribution to the balance of trade is the difference between

the price paid for Saudi Arabian crude (which makes up four fifths of throughput) and the export price of the refined oil.

Further investment in heavy industry is unlikely because of demographic and financial considerations. The private manufacturing sector is small—accounting for a declining share of bank lending. There is no figure for the Bahrain gross domestic product.

Dollars & Sense



Finance serves industry. But, in one important respect, the financial world has left industry far behind... the transmission of data at high speeds, and in the security of communication by voice, telex, or telegram. It saves dollars, makes sense.

Of the world's top ten banks, eight use private circuits leased from Cable & Wireless. We are pioneers in world telecommunications, laying cables, creating telephone systems, linking satellites and earth stations.

Banks use leased circuits for foreign exchange dealings. Industry needs them for monitoring

operations. A private leased circuit gives you your own line (or lines) 24 hours a day. You can send high-speed data, use the telephone, use the telex, link computer to computer... in total security. You need never go through any operator except your own. You need never wait hours until an international line is 'free'. The circuit is yours. Full-time. And the more you use it, the cheaper it gets.

Ask Cable & Wireless to survey your telecommunications needs. No one can clear your lines more easily. Contact us by telephone, telex or telegram at the address below.

Cable & Wireless
Telecommunications in Banking

Head Office: Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1X 8PU. Tel: 01-442 4433. Telex: 25181.
Cable & Wireless and its associates operate throughout the world and have offices in Bahrain, Dubai, Fujairah, The People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, Chittagong, Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, and The Yemen Arab Republic.

Foreign trading companies must by law have local partners

Opportunities for members of the professions and for businessmen in general derive from Bahrain's position as a service centre for the Arabian peninsula as well as from its own internal market for goods and services. This is how Bahrain, with its superior facilities and easy acceptance of Western life styles, wishes to be regarded and great efforts in recent years have gone into the creation of an efficient business milieu.

If there is a drawback, it is that Bahrain is very expensive. High prices and rents in particular are one of the most immediate means by which wealth is transferred from the expatriate business to the Bahraini community.

To establish a trading company, the foreign businessman must by law have a Bahraini partner whose shareholding must be not less than 51 per cent. Other types of enterprise, such as contractors, need only a Bahraini sponsor, who may or may not share in the equity, but the Government is believed to be thinking along the lines that the local partner's involvement, and thus his responsibility, should be greater than simply arranging the visas. Recent bank-upties have reinforced this point of view.

Lawyers need a Bahraini associate and accountants do not, the latter are required only to have a sponsor but many of them do choose to enter into some form of relationship with a Bahraini. There seems to be a degree of fluidity in the applica-

tion of these regulations, depending basically on how highly the Government values the particular business's presence on the island.

The Ministry of Commerce gives the impression at the moment that insurance companies would be welcome, while there are more than enough architects. Mr Hassan Nusuf, Under-Secretary for Commerce explains that if a professional concern is well-known and highly reputable it would not always be necessary for a local sponsor to be engaged; otherwise a sponsor would be recommended and if the practice concerned chooses to go as far as partnership with a citizen, so much the better.

Offshore companies, defined as those whose transactions are largely external to Bahrain, are under a recent interpretation of a Companies Act clause to be exempted from all local partnership rules whatever their sphere of activity on the island. A BD2,500 annual registration fee. Steps will be taken to ensure that the offshore offices are properly run with staff and accounting on a brass plate only. The aim of the exercise is to encourage foreign exchange-bearing business to Bahrain, not to turn the island into a tax haven.

Because the legal position is not rigid, the businessman's first port of call should be the Companies Registration Office for negotiations on his registration

fee. These have recently been altered and much depends on how the company is described. Second, he should familiarize himself with work permit procedures.

Work permits and other pieces of vital paper are not difficult to get for foreigners at present. The theory is that the skill in question should be scarce on the island. But these and all other dealings with government offices are time consuming.

Bahrain has not been affected by the backlash against foreigners which is affecting its neighbours but the Bahrainis are not in a minority in their own country. Foreigners represent only about 20 per cent of the total population and there is a common awareness of the benefits of cosmopolitanism. To remain popular, however, a company might see fit to do a reasonable amount of its subcontracting locally, as well as its purchasing and, where applicable, its recruiting.

Costs will be in the forefront of the entrepreneur's mind. A calculation of an initial year's setting up and running costs might resemble the following (amounts in Bahraini dinars): Office rent (1,000 sq ft at BDS 2 a sq ft), 2,000; villa rent (three-bedroom average), 15,000; executive's salary, 11,000; secretary's salary, 4,000; office boy's salary, 1,900; furnishing (house), 2,300; furnishing (office), 1,500; electricity (house), 400; electricity (office), 200; air passage (self and wife

return), 500; making a total of BD45,000.

To this must be added the variables of children's education at boarding schools in the United Kingdom, travel and entertainment allowances, and buying a car. In all the amount will not be less than BD50,000 and is likely to be nearer BD60,000—a figure agreed by the commercial section of the British Embassy (which is incidentally most active and helpful).

If a tighter budget is envisaged, it is permissible and quite common to run an office from one's home, thus paying only one rent. Rents have tumbled in the past six months—by as much as 50 per cent in some sectors of the market excluding the top end, and flats particularly are standing empty.

Telexes and telephones (in most areas) can be obtained from Cable and Wireless. For importers Port Sulman has had no congestion since the spring of this year although handling charges are relatively high. Bahrain International Airport has the best freight facilities in the region.

No foreign exchange controls of any kind or taxation are in force at present but it should be borne in mind that Bahrain is a state needing revenue to maintain a (politically necessary) standard of social services and other benefits for its citizens. The business life in Bahrain is problem free compared with that of other states of the Middle East or of other developing countries in general.

A. F.

TRUST ASRY

LISNAVE KNOW-HOW AND EXPERTISE IS THERE



LISNAVE, the largest and most experienced VLCC Repair Yard in Europe and the management company of ASRY has the honour of announcing at the official inauguration of the ASRY facilities that under its management contract has designed these facilities, planned and controlled the whole construction phase, organized the operational and administrative services of ASRY to the LISNAVE well-tested high standards. All was done within the programme and budget presented to and approved by O.A.P.E.C./ASRY in 1974. LISNAVE being responsible also for the management of the operational phase, fully supports ASRY's operations.

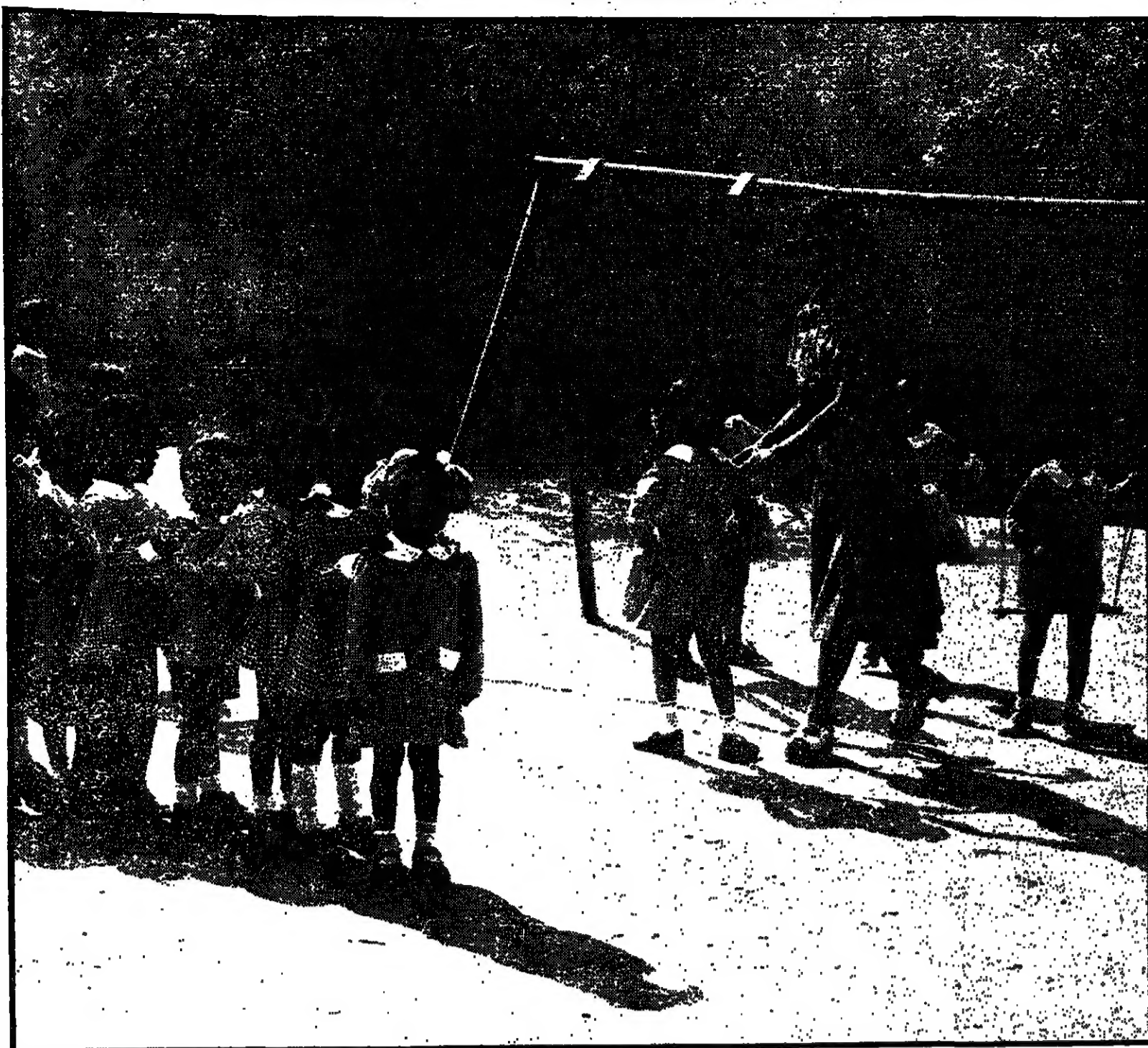
MAIN EVENTS IN THE ASRY PROJECT LIFE:

- 1972 TO 1974—O.A.P.E.C. and LISNAVE cooperate in the study of the economic viability of the BAHRAIN Shiprepair Yard.
- JULY 1974—LISNAVE signs with O.A.P.E.C. a management contract covering the construction and operational phases of ASRY.
- 30-NOV-74—H. H. the BAHRAIN Ruler and H. E. the Sheik Zaki Yamani lay the corner stone at the inaugural ceremony of the yard.
- MAY 1975—Launching of ASRY's Training Center in BAHRAIN.
- JUNE 1975—Award of contracts for dewatering of drydock, cranes and mgs.
- OCTOBER 1975—Award of civil construction contract.
- DECEMBER 1976—First jetty operational mainly for reception of ASRY's equipment.
- 24-SEPT-77—First drydocking of ASRY's owned Tug Arad and 10,000 dwt pontoon.
- 23-OCT-77—First drydocking of a VLCC, the 231,000 dwt 'Ambrosiana'.
- 15-DEC-77—Official inauguration of ASRY.

For further informations please contact Lisnave: the largest and most experienced VLCC repair yard in Europe

through its International Company: **NAVELINK S.A.**
AV. MON-REPOS 22
CH 1005 LAUSANNE-SWITZERLAND
TELEX 26106 NAVE

150/20/150



Great care is being taken to support the welfare of one of the country's precious resources, its youth, with the proceeds of the other, oil. Left: a nursery school run by a women's association. Right: a class at a Roman Catholic school in Bahrain.

Dresdner Bank in Bahrain

Rolf Hagemann

Representative
Dresdner Bank AG

Kanoo Tower
Phase III-7th floor
P.O. Box 55 67
Manama, State of Bahrain
Tel.: 5 65 26, Telex: 87 44

Dresdner Bank

Head Office:
7-8 Gallusanlage
6000 Frankfurt/Main
Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: 2631, Telex: 412 30

Refinements for the sport of emirs

by Patrick O'Leary

In about a year's time a day at the races in Bahrain will include such refinements as a modern stand, closed circuit television, photo finish equipment, and a twin grass track. A dramatic view of an escarpment will remind visitors they are not in England but in the heart of a Gulf country.

The island's Equestrian and Horse Racing Club was formed more than 50 years ago. In the past meetings have been held at Muharrag and in Al-Manamah. At present races between Arab horses and sometimes camels, take place on a sandy track at Sakhir, some miles from the new site.

Advice about the project has been given by Britain's Jockey Club, and other countries have been consulted. A delegation from the supreme council of the Equestrian Club spent 12 days in Australia last month.

On his return Mr Sharaf Ahmed Al-Alawi, director-general of the club, said: "There will be two tracks, each 20 metres wide, because racing will take place each week in winter."

The course will be one and a half miles round, with a six-furlong straight. It will have 500 stables, with a show jumping course, riding school and polo pitches. The complex will also include an 18-hole golf course. It will be open to family membership.

Mr Al-Alawi said the cost of the whole project was likely to be about £5.5m. The races would be for Arab-bred horses, which are noted for long distance running, whereas the English thoroughbred is generally rated best over distances of five furlongs to two miles.

Mr Al-Alawi said: "There may be invitation races for British and Australian horses, but not against Arab horses. India has both Arab and English racing, and some very beautiful racehorses. I think Bombay is the best."

British contractors and architects are participating in the project. The site is subject to strong winds, the highest recorded being 100 mph, so tests were carried out on a model of the racecourse stand at Britain's Building Research Establishment.

Mr Stuart Mobbs, resident architect, said he expects it will be possible to hold races in December next year, even if the whole project is not completed. He is not a racing man himself. "I am an industrial architect, and have only ever been to three or four race meetings."

Water supply plays an essential part in providing the twin tracks. The soil is fertile, but only plant providing a steady supply of pure water will keep the grass in good shape. Arab stock has played an important part in the development of Western thoroughbreds from the seventeenth century. The Jockey Club hopes that

wealthy sheikhs will take a direct interest in English racing.

Bahrainis like to show off their falcons, and it is not unusual to see a hooded bird carried through the streets of Al-Manamah on the padded arm of its keeper. Most prized are goshawks from Iran, and the Greenland falcon, which is pure white, apart from jet black tips to its feathers.

Strangely, these birds of prey are sensitive and difficult to rear. A British firm is building a specially designed house for them in mid-Bahrain.

Because the birds have to be protected from strong sunlight, the house lies east to west, with outside windows only on the north wall. On the other side are viewing galleries with one-way glass to prevent the falcons knowing they are under scrutiny.

An American expert will advise on the rearing of the birds. Another Bahraini hunter, the saluki, retains its graceful looks but has little work to do. Packs of these dogs were used to hunt gazelle and hares, but such game is now scarce.

Camels are sometimes ridden for sport. But they are not used as pack carriers in the island, a role left to donkeys when they have not been superseded by road vehicles.

For the Bahraini boy, the king of sports is football. Wherever there is an empty space in towns, impromptu games are carried on. In a deserted mansion on the east coast, once the home of wealthy Persian merchants, goalposts have been installed in the great courtyard.

But Mr Essa Muhammad Al-Khalifa, general secretary of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport, said other sports such as handball, volleyball and swimming were becoming popular. "Even some of the girls have taken up basketball", he added.

The council is headed by the Crown Prince. All the ministries concerned, for example, education and social affairs, are represented.

Bahrain is a young country, with 65 to 70 per cent of the population under 21. We are thinking of establishing youth centres for hobbies and other activities. But first we must find out what the young people need. With the help of Unicef we have carried out a survey. The results are in the computer now, and we hope to have the report soon."

The general secretary went on: "We are also carrying out fitness tests on students. Do they perhaps need more food? It is no use developing sports facilities that will not be used."

A sports city is being constructed near Isa Town, the seat of 21st being met by Saudi Arabia. There will be a 30,000-seat stadium, and an Olympic-size swimming pool. It will be used for national competitions and for matches against visiting international teams. Larger international teams. Larger international teams. Larger international teams.



Arabs like to show off their hunting falcons, carried hooded on the padded arms of their keepers.

rainis have quickly made their own is golf. The original sandstone course, on which players carry a little patch of plastic grass from which they can play provided their drives land on the fairway, was provided by the oil company, BAPCO. Arab caddies picked up the game, and the last Bahrain open champion was a former caddy.

Sea sports such as fishing and sailing are popular. One yacht club, however, was left high and dry when land reclamation came between it and the water. Tennis and squash have their followers, and there is even cricket at the Bahrain Sports Club.

National Shipping Agency

PEARL OF BAHRAIN

BUILDING BRANCH

A PERSONAL EFFICIENT
SHIPPING AGENCY

P.O. BOX 5801, MANAMA,
STATE OF BAHRAIN

TELEPHONE: 58858 3 LINES

TELEX: 8901 GOSHIP GJ

CABLES: GOSHIP - C.R. NO.872

Inflation
down
a month
of tax

Earnings of
the uncertain

Three held
Holden
murder case